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OUR WORKING CLASSES

Protective Unions and Coöperative Associations.

The Means by which Workingmen Protect Themselves.

Operations and Results of State and National Unions.

We attempted to show, in the first paper of this series, that the great manufacturing establishments and the employing manufacturers of the country were less in number, but more extended and prosperous in their operations, than they were twenty years ago; while, on the contrary, the working classes had largely increased in number and skill, yet were receiving comparatively less pay. In short, we argued and illustrated the undeniable fact that capital was being concentrated in the hands of the few, to the cost and independence of the many; that "the rich are becoming richer, and the poor poorer." We reserve for this paper an account of the means by which workingmen in most branches of manufacture are endeavoring to regain their independence, and restore their wages to an adequate basis and themselves to the position of employers once more.

PROTECTIVE UNIONS.

The most practical and effective of the means devised for this purpose have been found to be "protective or trades unions," and coöperative associations. During the continuance of the late strikes in this City,—some of them still continue,—protective unions of the following thirty-nine different trades and occupations were developed and took active part in encouraging and sustaining the strikers belonging to their various unions:

Bakers,
Blacksmiths,
Bricklayers,
Cabinetmakers,
Carpenters and Joiners,
Carvers,
Cigarmakers,
Clothing cutters,
Coopers,
Copperworkers,
Iron-moulders,
Iron, sheet, workers,
Laborers, common,
'Longshoremen, (stevedores,)
Machinists,
Marble-cutters,
Masons,
Millers,
Painters,
Paper-stainers,
Pastry cooks,
Patternmakers,
Pencil-case makers,
Piano-forte makers,
Plasterers,
Plumbers,
Printers,
Quarrymen,
Sailors,
Shoemakers,
Slate-roofers,
Stair-builders,
Stone-cutters,
Stone-mounters,
Tailors,
Tin-workers,
Varnishers,
Waiters,
Woolen-spinners.

During this same period of the January and February strikes, the fifth annual Convention of the "Workingmen's Assembly" of the State of New-York was held at Albany, and it was found that there were in existence in the State no less than 303 such organizations, twenty-five of which had been organized during the year 1868. Over 30,000 workingmen were represented in that Convention from this State alone, and it was represented that the number of unions and members were annually increasing, and that consequently the funds, power and influence of the associations were daily enlarging. It is only a few years since the Typographical Union was the only one of any importance or power in the country, and its development was strongly opposed as an improper interference between laborer and employer. The system is now extended to nearly all trades. The "union people," as the members of such organizations are called, claim that their policy is not aggressive, but that they simply seek mutual protection by united action and an organization which will prevent workmen at the same trade from underbidding each other or laboring for such wages as the employer may dictate. In the pursuance of this policy they claim they are justified by the past experience of laboring men in all countries; and by advancing these ideas and arguments they have succeeded in building up very strong and effective associations, which are protective not only in regulating the rates of wages, but as providing for members in ill-health and out of employment. The fund of the Workingmen's Assembly of this State for this purpose and for sustaining members engaged in strikes is very large; and the raising of an additional sum, to vary from $25,000 to $100,000, according to the necessities of the "strikers," was provided for in the late convention of the "State Workingmen's Assembly."

Very naturally many manufacturing employers deprecate the existence of these unions, and denounce them as unwarrantable and aggressive. There is no doubt that they are very powerful; but it cannot be said, we think, that they are more dictatorial than the manufacturers themselves. There is no clear proof that the manufacturers suffer by the occasional demands of the workingmen, through their unions, for advanced wages, or their refusal to submit to a decrease in their pay; while it is very evident that those workingmen without "trades unions" or those possessing ineffective unions suffer at the hands of the employers.

We lately published a table showing that certain classes of workmen at trades were making wages at which they could live comfortably and save something, but that a great many others were laboring at wholly unprofitable rates. That table showed that the more prosperous were the best skilled workmen. It will also be found that these more prosperous workmen belonged to the best organized, most general and effective, and richest "trades unions;" and that those who obtained the least wages were without organization, or their unions were in a demoralized state. The bricklayers throughout the country have a most perfect organization; each community has a lodge; each State a general organization; and a "National [Bricklayers' Convention" meets annually. In the last Convention held in Washington, Jan. 11, 1869, thirty-six unions were represented, thirteen of them being from this State. Through the operation of these unions the wages of bricklayers in this City have advanced from $12 per week in 1860 to $30 in 1869. The same may be said of the plasterers. The bakers, on the contrary, are almost wholly without effective organization; their unions are demoralized, without much money, and their members do not represent one-third of the number of bakers in the City. The consequence is that the employing bakers dictate the terms, and the laborers at the trade, each acting for himself, underbid each other to obtain situations, and are now working for less money than they were in 1860. It was represented in the late State Workingmen's Assembly, by the Bakers' Society, "that bakers in many places in this City were working twenty hours a day and getting only $5 a week." At the last quarterly meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Society, Mr. ESSIG, formerly President of the Workingmen's Assembly, declared that journeymen bakers in New-York were "compelled to work 120 hours a week, while the plasterers work only 48 hours at $4 50 per day." He held that "the bakers of New-York are more shamefully overworked than were ever the slaves of the South." Mr. BEATTY, the Chairman of the Society, said he "knew some shops where the men worked twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four." Mr. STERRITT declared that "the French bakers in this City had not one day out of the seven;" and subsequently stated that during the month of January, 1869, bakers not belonging to the Union had been cut down to $4 per week, and suggested that it was a bad illustration of the argument against unions. The condition of the journeymen shoemakers is very nearly the same; they may not be as much overworked as the bakers, but they are as badly paid, and there is little doubt that it is a consequence of the absence of an effective organization. The tailors are receiving but a fraction more wages to-day than they did in 1860; their condition is not much better than that of the bakers and shoemakers, but what little of superiority they possess is owing, without doubt, to the greater effectiveness of their trade organizations. They have only lately improved their organizations, and the principal advance in wages since 1860 was obtained only last year. They now have seven unions, and others are being formed, with a view to make a vigorous strike this Spring for higher wages.

Some years ago the Legislature of this State passed a law prohibiting strikes. It has been known as the "Conspiracy law," and it was believed at the time of its adoption that it would prevent the success of these embryo Trades Protective Unions. It only served to stimulate the workingmen. They have not only established their organizations, but have already secured the eight hour law; and a bill was introduced in the New-York Assembly on Jan. 28, repealing the "Conspiracy law" and authorizing "all classes of mechanics, journeymen, tradesmen and laborers to form associations for mutual aid and protection." These are clear proofs of the growing power of the "trade unions." As another proof, it is stated that "the employers in trades connected with house-building are taking measures to obviate any pecuniary inconvenience that may arise from strikes during the coming season. Their contracts with owners will contain a clause stipulating that in case of strikes they shall not be required to complete work in the time named." A mass meeting of workingmen of different trades is to be held on March 23 at Cooper Institute, the object being to consolidate all workingmen in a political union in which the interests of labor will be considered above all others.

COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

A later developed but not less promising means devised by workingmen to make themselves independent of the capitalists is the establishment, in imitation of the English and Germans, of coöperative associations. At present coöperative labor is an experiment with the workingmen of most of the trades; but a complete success with the printers and iron moulders. Some success has been attained also by "building" and by "building lot associations," but as these are not wholly confined to conducting mechanical trades, for the benefit of the members and shareholders, we simply mention them.

The iron moulders were the first workingmen in America to enter actively in the business of "coöperative foundries." In 1866 a number of workmen at Troy, N. Y., being out of employment, conceived the idea of setting up in business for themselves; and subscribing their labor and a little money, they established a small foundry for making stoves. It proved so successful that it now employs over one hundred men; and two smaller foundries have been started at the same place, and the third at Albany, which has become even more extensive in its operations than the pioneer foundry at Troy. Similar foundries now exist at Rochester, N. Y., Chicago and Quincy, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Pittsburg, Penn., and two at Cleveland, Ohio, making ten in successful operation in the United States. Two associations are now forming in New-York City. The sales of shares in one have reached nearly $50,000. The other has been started during the present year; its shares were fixed at 2,000 of $100 each, and of these a large number have been taken by 150 practical moulders.

The Coöperative Printer's Society, at No. 166 William-street, is doubtless the most successful association of the kind in this branch of industry. In 1865 twenty-five printers made an agreement to lay aside $2 each per week to form a capital on which to go into business for themselves. In two years they raised $5,000. For half of this sum they bought a second-hand establishment which originally cost $6,000, and with the rest bought stock to begin work with. Two of the members of the Association were detailed to attend the Coöperative Printing Office. The remainder continued at work at their old places until business should call them to their own establishment. From May 1, 1867, to May 1, 1868 the profits of the establishment, employing six members of the Association, was $3,000. All of this was wisely expended in stock, and at the commencement of the second year the Association, after supporting six men at good wages, found their $5,000 represented by an office, material, &c., worth not less than $12,000. On the first of next May the Association expects to move into larger quarters, and to retain in its employ all of the twenty-five stockholders.

Emulating the example of these printers, others of the craft now on strike are engaged in efforts to establish another on a larger scale. At a meeting of those interested, on March 13, it was reported by the Secretary-Treasurer that 1,500 shares had been applied for—150 by merchants desirous of encouraging the project, while donations to the amount of $300 had been promised. The first installment of 10 per cent. was promptly paid on demand on 879 shares, and the success of the undertaking appeared most promising.

In addition to these associations, there have been established coöperative carpentering shops at Buffalo and Poughkeepsie, each employing fifteen men, and a coöperative laundry at Troy, N. Y. All of these are in a thriving condition. We have an incomplete account of another association at Boston owning a new patent of a peculiar bed, but know nothing of its success.

Workingmen are also agitating and discussing the subject of establishing savings banks on the German and English principle combined—that is, to secure the largest interest on their deposits and to loan principally to those of their own trade, in order to establish them in business, and then in building homes and in purchasing building lots, and even farms. There is every evidence of the increasing power of the trades unions, and the disposition among the workingmen to unite in efforts to advance their interests, industrially and politically, was never so great as at the present time.

A Lively Sensation in Norwich.

From the Norwich Bulletin, March 22.

There was an administrator's sale of personal effects at the former residence of the late THOMAS NORRIS, on Saturday. In the schedule of property as appraised was the following item: One fifteen gallon keg, contents unknown, 75 cents. No one seemed disposed to purchase the keg, and it was taken at the appraisal by JOHN R. DORRANCE & Co., and with other purchased articles carted to the place of business of the firm. Mr. DORRANCE started the bung, and was unable to tell what fluid the keg contained. Thinking that all the value was in the keg itself, the fluid was allowed to run out on the ground, and the keg remained bung down for several hours, in front of the store.

When about closing the store for the night the clerk tried to roll in the keg in question, as well as other packages, and was astonished to find from its weight that there was still something in it. To gratify his curiosity he procured a hammer and burst in the head. To his astonishment a human hand and arm protruded. Without waiting for further developments he fled in terror, and told everyone where could be found the cause of his fright. The news soon attracted a large crowd, and the contents of the package were still further examined. Other arms, hands and legs, and two ghastly heads, in an excellent state of preservation, were discovered. Here was a mystery of startling proportions. Who could be the horrid monster who had committed such a crime, and then so easily disposed of the evidences of it? And in Norwich? Ugh! Where were the authorities? Crowds rushed to the scene of the discovery, and Market and adjacent streets presented an unusual appearance. It soon came to the ears of some of the physicians in town, and they hurried to the scene of the excitement and solved the mystery. One of them recollected that the house of Mr. NORRIS was the property and the former residence of Dr. EDWIN BENTLEY, an eminent surgeon, who served during the war, and is now a brigade surgeon in the regular army, and is at Washington. The Doctor had sent home numerous amputated limbs, where the operation possessed a scientific interest, and they had been stored temporarily in the cellar of his former dwelling. The keg in question had been included by mistake in the effects of the late resident, and hence the development and the short-lived sensation.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITIES.

The Massachusetts Board of State Charities—The Annual Reports—The New-York Systems—Care of Foundling and Destitute Children—Interesting Investigations—The Prison System—Novel Suggestions—A Stab at the Popular School-Ship.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, March —, 1869.

One of the most important and interesting of the documents yearly presented to the Legislature has become to be the ponderous volume containing the annual reports of the Board of State Charities and its Secretary and agents. This Board was established five years ago, through the efforts of Governor ANDREW and a number of other philanthropic and thinking people, including some of those men and women who have been foremost in the Social Science movements. During these five years of its existence it has collected and made available for use a vast amount of valuable statistics of pauperism, crime, insanity, and kindred topics, and a great deal of information concerning the classes of defectives and of dependents; it has practically reduced the number of State almshouses from three to one, and effected a much better classification of the dependent class; it has introduced a new feature into our system by providing enforced labor for the paupers who can, but who will not work; it has gathered the children from the different State almshouses into that at Monson, where they are mainly free from the damaging effects of being closely herded with adult paupers, and insane, idiotic, and depraved persons, and has there built up one of the largest and most interesting primary schools in the State; it has been instrumental in procuring such legislation concerning the laws of settlement and of the maintenance of paupers liable to come upon State charge, as has largely diminished their number and will diminish it still more; it has brought about a system of supervision and protection of children apprenticed out from the several State almshouses and reformatories which was sadly needed; and it has been mainly instrumental in opening the first institution in America for teaching the method of articulation to such deaf mutes as could learn to use human speech, instead of the lower form commonly taught to these unfortunates. Its work has been, and is, "to investigate and supervise the whole public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth." Thus it will be readily seen why its reports are among the most important and interesting yearly documents laid before the Legislature and the people. The reports of this year were sent to the Legislature, to-day, and referred to the proper committee for consideration. That of the Secretary covers everything in the other reports, and therefore in it the chief interest is centered. But that of the Board proper is not uninteresting nor valueless, for it gives in brief pretty much everything contained in the voluminous paper of the Secretary, and enables those readers who want to get at the results of the investigations of the year, and the views and recommendations of the Department, to do so without wading through a mass of extended, even if interesting, details. However, in order to give something more of an idea of the contents of the volume than I could give by a simple perusal of the Board's own report, I have glanced through the entire book, and noted its tables of statistics, and all its details.

HEALTH OF CITIES.

The Secretary reports upon the following subjects which were given him, as the principal workingman of the office, for investigation: Recent legislation and its effects; the care of foundling and deserted children; prison and reformatories; the State institutions; the pauper returns; and pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity. Under the head of "effects of recent legislation," he says that no acts of the last Legislature, except the new Settlement act, are likely to have so much to do in coming years with the welfare of the poor as those passed in relation to the powers of Boards of Health, particularly in this City of Boston. They were no doubt, he says, suggested by the experience of the last few years in regard to unwholesome districts and improper tenement-houses in Boston; but this experience has been confirmed and impressed upon the minds of sanitarians, philanthropists, and the officers of city governments, by what has been taking place in the City of New-York since the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Health. This vigorous organization, he adds, working in a field that needed, more than any other in America, the application of sound principle in a thorough and summary manner, has stimulated public-spirited men and women all over the country to follow its example in New-York, and is doing great good throughout the land. In Boston and Massachusetts generally the work done in New-York has been closely observed and its importance appreciated: and the Tenement-house act of our last Legislature was copied almost verbally from a similar act passed by New-York in 1867. The Secretary urges the establishment of a State Board of Health here at once.

FOUNDLING AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

To the subject of the care of foundling and deserted children considerable attention is given. The Secretary refers to the gradual growth of interest in this subject in the community, and the steps taken in New-York toward the thorough establishment on Blackwell's Island of a foundling hospital on a large scale, and gives an interesting sketch of what has been done for deserted infants in London, Paris, Dublin and Berlin—where for many years extensive measures have been taken to provide for this class of the poor—for the purpose of showing the workings of the two systems: the Foundling Hospital mode, and that of placing the children out to board with nurses. It will be found, he says, by an investigation of the relative mortality among infants thus boarded out, and among those retained in public establishments, that the scale turns decidedly against the latter. The Board and the Secretary oppose the establishment of Public Foundling Hospitals. In their comments upon the systems of Europe, the Board say:

"One of the most interesting features in these Foundling Hospitals was the revolving cradle, placed in a niche in the street wall of the building. Indeed, it was a type of the establishment. A person could approach this revolving cradle at any time of day or night, place a child within its warm blankets, pull a bell and flee away unobserved; or, watching a moment, could see the light stream from the open wicket, the infant tenderly removed, and the cradle swung out again for the next comer. These revolving cradles were multiplied extensively over Europe. In France alone were 257 hospitals or asylums for foundlings, of which 217 had the revolving cradles. Most of these were so placed that any one could deposit an infant without being seen. After it began to appear that the multiplication of these establishments increased the number of foundlings, wise men called for their abolition, but, like all rooted institutions, they found ardent defenders. Arguments and even stubborn facts could not meet sentimental appeals like that of LAMARTINE, who said of the cradles that 'they have no eyes to see, no ears to hear, no tongue to betray the unfortunate mother, but they have welcoming arms for her babe.' But the numerous evils and abuses engendered in such unnatural families, and their unfavorable influence upon public morality became so manifest that great foundling *hospices* are no longer in favor. Three-quarters of the hospitals of France have been closed, and most of the revolving cradles abolished. Their place is being taken, their work is much better done, and their principal evils avoided: first, by small establishments calculated to lessen the temptations to abandonment of children, such as the *creches* of France and Belgium, establishments which take charge of infants during the day while the mothers are at work; second, by societies for the care of orphans and abandoned children, the leading principle of which is opposed to the vicious one of aggregation, and favors separation and diffusion by boarding out the children among ordinary families; and third, by temporary asylums or transient homes, of which one of the best specimens is the newly-established Massachusetts Infant Asylum."

The Board hope that the American mind, with its strong tendency to "short cuts," will find a direct way for the foundling into the existing natural families without the medium of any asylum. The most that is needed is an organization by which the transfer can be made with the least possible delay. The Secretary recommends that the Legislature provide for the better care of motherless infants by directing that the overseers of the poor and the State officials shall, in all possible cases, place such infants in private families to be nursed, and, failing that, in small establishments where they may receive individual care, while the small residue who reach the larger public institutions shall be tenderly nurtured under special regulations. The Board go further, and recommend that the policy shall be to place but one infant in a family, paying a sufficient compensation to command good places, and providing for efficient supervision for responsible and well-paid women. The Board examine the statistics of the Foundling Hospital on Ward's Island, New-York, and declare that the conclusion arrived at by its Superintendent, that the mortality among infants therein is practically 100 per centum, goes to strengthen the conclusion of the Board that the only remedy for the terrible mortality common among these infants is the family and special nurse system. It was the knowledge of the frightful number of deaths among the motherless infants in our large almshouses that first turned the attention of the public in Massachusetts to the necessity of an Infant Asylum.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

The Board are not of the opinion that our Prison system is yet perfect, nor that the young offenders are treated just as they should be. The first few days, perhaps the first few hours, may determine whether the imprisonment will stop or confirm the first youthful offender in the career of crime. At that critical moment the Board thinks he should come under the influence of woman. If he is of tender years, he should find in the Prison a fitting home, and a motherly woman to treat him as a mother only knows how to treat an erring child. To her, if to any one, he will open his heart to good influences. Subtle, sullen, or defiant in man's presence, he might melt and weep in hers. Instead of having this opportunity, he is locked up in a stone cell, either alone or with other offenders, and left unoccupied to brood over his troubles. The Board would have all officers connected with the administration of justice, from Constable to Warden, just but merciful men, and have the prison "an iron hand strong enough to gripe hardened criminals, but sheathed in a silken glove soft enough to handle little children." Every possible facility should be given for bringing persons arrested into the chamber of justice immediately, and without being committed even to a guard-house. "Justice is blindfolded," the Board say, "and it would be well if she were in her bench during certain hours of the night as well as the day." Every one, especially every young person, arrested for the first time, should if possible be saved from imprisonment; and it would be well if the State could consistently provide a defender for every minor to whom it should be as much a matter of duty and of pride to acquit the accused, as it is of the State's Attorney to convict him. The Board harshly criticise the "lock-ups" of the State, and the "workhouses" used for the confinement and punishment of persons sentenced under the municipal authority, and generally condemn the former, and recommend that the latter be abolished. They say that should the former places be opened as lodging-houses or taverns, they might be presented by the Grand Jury as public nuisances. Some of them are cold, damp and unwholesome, and all tumble-down sheds and wretched vaults. These are scattered about the State to the number of 130.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP.

The Board do not believe in the "Nautical Branch of the State Reform School for Boys" as completely as does Collector RUSSELL and some others. The method here selected for bringing about the correction of the bad manners, the perverse tendencies, and the vicious habits of the boys here committed, they declare violates at the outset several plain principles. First, the perverse material is aggregated together, instead of being diffused. They are kept so closely together that their only real social communications are with each other. The mutual influence of the boys upon each other forms the social atmosphere, the public opinion of the community. Next, the most potential agency for reform, the healthful influence of the natural family, is necessarily excluded, and a woman is seldom seen. Some of the poor little motherless and sisterless fellows have hardly any other evidence of her social existence than the fact that the ship is called she, and often bears a woman's effigy as a figure-head. In hot Summer days, indeed, flocks of fair ladies in gay plumage flit about the quarter-deck and after-cabin, but this is for the entertainment of trustees and officers, and not for any good influence over the boys. The Board add a note to their crisp criticism that "a recent improvement has been made by employing female teachers some hours a day." The plan of the Nautical Branch of the Belgian Reform School at Ruysselede is commented upon:

"The establishment is in the country, far out of the scent of salt water. They have, however, dug out a small hole which fills up with water of the meadow and forms a small pond. In the middle of this mimic ocean they have driven piles, and upon them placed the deck of a ship. On each side are the bulwarks, and above rise the masts, with the spars, the shrouds and the skeleton rigging. The boys, the future sailors, live on shore, in a building arranged and furnished somewhat like a cabin and the 'between decks' of a ship. Every morning the hammocks are piped, and the boys turn out and make up their beds. Then they get their breakfast, and if it doesn't rain or blow a stiff breeze they march down to the shore of the imaginary ocean, get into a boat and paddle to the ship—although a smart fellow might almost leap on board, and a long-legged one could wade without wetting his knees. When on board they play sailor, holystone the decks, weigh anchor, hoist the yards, square the yards, belay the ropes, go through all the manœuvres except throwing the log, which would be impossible, as the craft cannot move. At noon they go on shore to dinner."

Now, say the Board, is it a less bitter mockery to call this establishment a ship, and this life sailor's 'life, than it is to call a crowd of boys in our school-ship a family; and to call the mimic influences brought to bear upon them social and domestic influences, which they above all others need?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After reporting upon other points and criticising other methods in our system of dispensing our public charities and reforms, in an interesting manner, but at too great a length to allow any more extended notice in this letter, a lot of new recommendations are presented to the Legislature. Among these is one asking that authority be given to the Board to employ agents to attend the Courts, to be the counselors and friends of juvenile offenders, to become bail of such as ought to be bailed without being imprisoned, and to make temporary provision for them until suitable places are found in the country; that trustees of reformatory institutions be authorized to apprentice boys and girls as soon after their committal as is practical, either upon probation or permanently, and to pay for their board and training a sum not exceeding two-thirds or one-half of the actual cost of such boys and girls while in the reformatories; that the Board have authority and the means for providing the same course in the disposition of children of the State Primary School; that the trustees of the several State Lunatic Hospitals be authorized and encouraged to adopt the policy of boarding-out harmless, chronic insane persons, either in their own families or elsewhere, subject to supervision by competent persons, responsible to the hospital superintendents; that the State make suitable arrangement with the City of Boston for the care of passengers arriving in vessels with contagious diseases, and that an officer be appointed to inspect and report upon the condition of all prisons and places of confinement within the Commonwealth, to see that they are maintained in conformity with the law, and administered in the spirit of humanity. MUNROE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Approaching Session of Parliament—The Confederation Question—A Political Demonstration—A Publisher in Trouble.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

The Federal Parliament has been summoned to meet at Ottawa on the 15th of next month, that being about the latest period to which the meeting could be deferred. The delay was at first attributed solely to the absence of two Ministers in England; and that was to some extent correct, for the question they have been negotiating upon so long is known to have had something to do with the delay. The Nova Scotia matter has also had its effect; and no doubt the Government were anxious to arrive at the arrangement recently entered into with Mr. HOWE before calling Parliament together. Another matter which influenced them is supposed to be the action of the Newfoundland Legislature, which has at length decided in favor of confederation. All these matters have had an important bearing upon the meeting of Parliament, and the public feeling does not appear to be averse to the course taken in delaying it much beyond the usual time. That the next session will be an important one appears to be generally admitted, for, apart from the questions alluded to, there are others of scarcely less weight which must be considered. If Mr. HOWE fails in this election, the Nova Scotian negotiations will probably be dropped, as it will be of little use to try and force the union upon it, if it is still averse to become a permanent member of the Confederation.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT STANDS.

There can be little doubt that the Dominion Government continue to retain the support of the country, and are fully prepared to stand the rudest shocks of opposition. There is an utter want of harmony among the regular Opposition Party, and it would hardly be possible to muster them for an onslaught upon the Ministerial ranks. The want of a proper organization was seriously felt last session, when two members aspired to the leadership and fought at cross purposes until they reduced their strength so low as to render it ridiculous. It is not clear that a more satisfactory state of things has been arrived at, or that there is any prospect of a powerful opposition being organized in the coming session. The personal element has been so strong among the Anti-Ministerialists, that unity was out of the question; and it is evident that without some plan of concerted action, they will not be able to present any better front now than they did a year ago. It is also known that the temptation which office offers to certain politicians is too strong to be resisted, and, as a consequence, we have men becoming coalitionists who have all their lives pretended to despise the idea of a political combination. When the Government is really in earnest and desires to secure the services of an opponent as a Minister, he very soon sees the way how to overcome this repugnance to coalition administrations. The Government are strong enough for all practical purposes, in the present Parliament, and will be enabled to carry almost anything they wish. In the matter of filling up vacancies in the Cabinet they will probably have no difficulty, if Mr. HOWE is returned. Rumor has lately assigned one of the vacant offices to Mr. ANGUS MORRISON, of this city, and member for the town of Niagara. This cannot well be possible if the balance of parties is to be preserved, Mr. MORRISON being an old Ministerialist. It is not improbable that Senator AIKINS may be prevailed upon to accept a position, provided he can find a political friend to go in with him. The Government have certainly taken an extraordinary course in deciding upon a Cabinet of thirteen members and being content with eleven. It would have been much better if they had been agreed upon ten at the start, a number amply sufficient. So long, however, as the friends of the Government tolerate all they do, they are doubtless satisfied, and will make what changes they like at their convenience. It is not to be supposed that the meeting of Parliament will see the Cabinet vacancies filled up.

ANOTHER POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

The only Opposition demonstration of any importance that has taken place this Winter was one given at Bowmanville a week ago, in honor of Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, the member for West Durham, and unquestionably the ablest member of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. BLAKE is the only Anti-Ministerialist holding a seat in the House of Commons and the Legislature. Being a Chancery lawyer of immense practice, he finds that attendance in two Parliaments encroaches greatly on his time, and he was, therefore, desirous of giving up one of the seats. With that object, he went down to his Commons constituency to consult his friends upon the subject, and after holding a few meetings, was entertained at a public dinner, which was largely attended. Mr. BLAKE did not particularly distinguish himself on the occasion, but finding that there was a feeling among his constituents favorable to his remaining in Parliament, he has accordingly made up his mind to do so. Mr. MCKELLAR, the leader of the Opposition, was present, and made the Premier the subject of strong animadversion. The Opposition leader is by no means as good a speaker as his political lieutenant, and usually deals in mere platitudes. On this occasion he did not improve upon his former efforts, but certainly made some good points against the Premier, by proving from his own declarations that he is alike reckless and inconsistent.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

We have had some heavy failures this Winter, and several within the past week or two, some of which turn out to be extremely dishonest affairs. One party in Montreal has made off with $8,000, and another in this city, who was largely engaged in the grain business, has absconded, leaving some of the banks *minus* very heavy amounts. The past few months have revealed the fact that there is a vast deal of dishonesty in business circles, as shown in repeated failures with astounding liabilities and little or no assets. In many cases the victimizers disappear from the scene and seek fresh fields of labor. The United States being easily reached, they are not long in getting there. The failure of Brown's Bank, in this city, has ceased to be a nine days' wonder, and now people fail to comprehend how the public could be so readily gulled by a concern that had no real or solid foundation. Mr. CHEWETT, it appears, had transferred his property before he became a partner in the bank. It was a pretty heavy fleecing of the public ($100,000) in a very short period. Mr. BROWN has been heard from, and claims that the business of the bank was a perfectly legitimate one, but it is manifest to the poor dupes that there is not a dollar's worth of property to show for the heavy liabilities incurred.

UNDER THE BAN AGAIN.

Mr. PATRICK BOYLE, publisher of the *Irish Canadian*, a somewhat violent paper of this city, who, it will be remembered, was some time since arrested as a Fenian, and sent to Ottawa, is again in trouble, being held to answer at the Carleton Assizes for an alleged libel upon the Governor of Ottawa Jail, on the 20th January last. The paper, it appears, saw fit to comment upon the treatment which one of the Fenians there had received, and said that, according to his own statement, he had been hurried to the grave by it. This, of course, indirectly reflected upon the Governor of the jail, and, at the instance of that functionary, BOYLE was arrested and dragged down to Ottawa. After a brief examination it was decided to send the case for trial, and in the meantime he has been admitted to bail. It really looks like a piece of vindictiveness, for a civil action would have answered every purpose, and if Mr. BOYLE is guilty of publishing a libel, he could have been as effectually punished the one way as the other; but it seems there was a desire to heap every possible indignity upon him, although he has done nothing to warrant such persecution. It is to be hoped that no jury will be found to convict under the circumstances, for if parties are encouraged in preferring indictments to actions for libel, all who fear to incur the risk of a private suit will take care to throw the expense on the Government. It does not require to have sympathy with BOYLE's opinions to disapprove the course now adopted toward him, which appears to be shameful enough.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Miserable Postal Arrangements—State of Society—Wretched Farming—Peculiarities of Speech.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Texas, Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

What is the use in writing letters which never get anywhere? There is some mistake about Nasby having resigned his Post Office, for the whole Nasby family—as large as the family of Smiths—monopolize the whole Postal service of this region, with a few insignificant exceptions. They are not only the Postmasters, but the contractors and stage-drivers, and sometimes special mail agents, too. The results are as encouraging as might be expected. Once in awhile somebody out of the family gets into the ring and betrays the secrets of the clique, and makes an "unpleasantness," but it does not often happen. It happened the other week, though. A special agent went through with a hack on a strait, three days' route, from Tyler to Rockwall, and carried twenty-two bushels of matter which had been accumulating from May till February.

At this place, sometimes for weeks together, we get no through mail from the East. The excuse is high water, but that hardly accounts for the New-York and Washington papers often coming in the Western mail, and the letters often not coming at all. As there are no railways nor navigable streams for hundreds of miles, and few bridges over the often swollen creeks, O'Nasyb has it all his own way, and makes any or no excuse, as suits him. One might almost as well send money by a pickpocket as in a letter. The entire Department in Texas wants a powerful emetic and new regimen.

As the mails come when they please and go when they have a mind to, and take what suits them and leave the rest behind them, anything like a regular correspondence is impossible. You may receive this in three weeks, or three months, or never. There is neither telegraph nor express in all the region between navigable waters.

This want of healthful circulation constantly aggravates the social and moral distempers which make Texas anything but Paradisical to live in. This State has acted as a sort of safety-valve for the escape of the most desperate of the dangerous classes of the South and West, and, without circulation or ventilation, is it wonderful such elements have fermented into a terribly explosive condition?

STATE OF SOCIETY.

The animus of society here is simply dreadful; and the worst of it is, that even the best of the people seem to be but faintly impressed with its horrors. A lawless disregard for human life has been chronic here so long that they imagine it the normal condition of things. Many of their papers cried out against the moderate report of General REYNOLDS as a slander, insisting that there was no more crime here than at the North; and what seems incredible, some of them actually believe it. But they have not been North to see. There are not so many people in this whole State as in New-York City and Brooklyn, yet the country papers from the different counties report from ten to fifteen homicides per week. There are several notorious outlaws, on whose persons the authorities have set a price, who are still at large. One of them, a few days since accompanied by a few of his band, rode into the county town of the next county, and in a street scuffle discharged a pistol which caused the death of a young lad. But there was no attempt made to apprehend him, though there are $3,000 reward offered for him, dead or alive. Those who are not his friends are too much afraid of him to touch him; and those who are always contrive to keep him warned of the advent of the military, so he is still defiant and at large. But his kind are falling rapidly and surely, not so much by the power of the law as by the retaliation of injured persons or efforts in self-defence. At least a dozen of them have perished within three months, and the Press, which for awhile remained silent through sympathy or fear, begins to speak out in condemnation of those who are too dead to retaliate, or too far off to attack the speaker. Things are mending very visibly every week, but at the present rate it will take many years to make it as safe and pleasant a place to live in as Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. But there are influences at work which make it hopeful that the improvement will go on with increasing rapidity.

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

They are very zealously and eagerly at work trying to traverse the State in half a dozen directions with railroads, which they hope will not only let out their produce, but let in a flood of immigration. This is exactly what they need. But immigrants of the sort to develop and better the country need to come in colonies, provided with everybody they need, including school teachers and ministers, if they wish to have their children or themselves provided with the advantages to which they have been accustomed. An infusion of fresh life and energy, and new ideas, would work wonders for this country. The mass of people have gone to work with commendable courage and industry to mend their fortunes, and if they only knew how to economize and utilize their advantages, they might soon be rich in every essential of wealth.

BAD MANAGEMENT.

It would be pitiful, if it were not too comical, to see the way in which they manage one of their most visible means of competence—their cattle. They have a superstition that cows will not give down their milk without the calf, and so, so long as they milk the cow, her calf shares the proceeds until it is almost a yearling. Hundreds of cows are never milked at all, and those which are are milked but once a day, and that once any time she comes to see her calf when the women are ready to attend to it. Sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening, or any time between, Dinah takes a cup and a "piggin" (which is a little wooden tub with one stave longer than the rest for a handle) and milks a cupfull with one hand and pours it into the piggin. The cow eats her slop meanwhile, but seldom thinks of standing still, and keeps turning round to look after the calf, which is tied near. When Dinah tires of her fidgeting, she unties the calf and it takes the rest. "The cow would not come home if her calf was not here," they say, without seeming to imagine that she could be brought. They know that Northern cows do much better than theirs, and think the difference is in the kind of stock; but any cow would be a dunce to do well with such treatment. Add to this the fact that they are never sheltered, but live out on the open prairie all Winter, without hay or any care, except the "slop" given them at milking time, and the poor quality of their cows is accounted for. Texas is supposed to be a warm region, but some Winters the snow lies on the ground here for two weeks, and the ground freezes hard. The stock who survive the Winter look as though they had fed on ostrich fare of sticks and broken crockery. The skeletons are painfully visible. The working oxen, which are fed both hay and corn, with the addition of cotton-seed, are unshelted and look like Pharaoh's kine. The fault is not in the stock, though, of course, that might be improved, but in the utter neglect of all efforts to make the most of it. Think of a farmer with three hundred cows not having two pounds of butter to sell, nor an ounce of cheese to eat. A Western New-York cheese factor, with his tools, could make a fortune on a stock farm here in a few years. But he would have to Rareyfy his own wild cows, and fetch his milkers with him, at least, enough "for seed," to teach the trick to those on the soil. I have "talked cow" to the stock-growers here, and find them eager listeners to any plan of increasing their profits, but they all say that they have seen no other way, and do not know how to inaugurate so great a change without seeing some model. They would be glad indeed of such an innovation. With more cattle than all the Eastern and Middle States, Texas imports Northern tub butter, and it brings a higher price than fresh country butter—and it ought to; for the butter is made on a scale of thrift to correspond with the milking, and is only better than lard. Yet it brings twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, in gold, in all the considerable towns, in the Winter. Cheese is as dear as in New-York. It costs two or three times as much per pound as beef.

WASTEFULNESS.

Stationary is very scarce and dear, and there is not (so far as I can learn) a paper-mill in the State. For want of market, all the rags and gin-house sweepings, and late, waste cotton, are wasted,—enough to affect the market if it could be got at. But this is not want of thrift, but want of transportation. There is a wild species of yucca here, known as bear-grass, which has a fibre so strong that single leaves of it are used as strings by which to suspend meat in the smoke-house. No other use has been made of it, but it seems to me to be very suggestive of further utility. A paper-mill might prove it to be one of those plants furnishing the fibre required in that manufacture. It is very common, or as they say here, "there is a fine chance of it."

PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH.

They have some funny expressions in this region. They never "carry" anything less than oxen or mules, or the like; they "pack" them. East of the Mississippi they are "toted." A springy place is a "seep;" if the surface water filters into the well, it "seeps" in. If anything gets fast in the mud it is "bogged," and "done" is the commonest of adjectives. "We are done hired." "The kitchen is done swept." "The baby is done woke up."

An excellent young man, who holds himself aloof from the almost universal vices of drinking and gaming, cut a slip of verse, entitled "Have courage to say No!" from a newspaper, and carried it in his vest pocket. At a bachelor dinner lately, they urged him to drink with them, but he refused. After a good deal of ineffectual urging, "They talked of making me do it, and then I drew *that* on them, and they quit!" he said, showing the slip. Such an expression would hardly be intelligible out of the land of Bowie knives.

Their nicknames are something startling. One young lady, who was christened MARY, is always called "Miss Pig." "Miss Pig, will you dance?" "Miss Pig, allow me," &c., I heard addressed to her half a dozen times by as many gallants in one evening. A very sedate and solemn young man, who had the misfortune to be the youngest of his family, has carried the name of "Babe" from his cradle up—six feet. The young women are very pretty. I do not remember having seen one who was less than good-looking. But youth is even shorter here than further north. Their seniors are no beauties. They seem to have been "sun killed" like buckwheat.

BAD FOR THE PEACH CROP.

We had our first snow-storm last night. It snowed west of here in December. Our sixth thunder-storm of the season has closed with a slight snow and a hard freeze, although, in some localities the peaches were in blossom. They might as well have waited. But there is no more use in bewailing the peaches that won't be next Fall, than in "crying for spilt milk."

E. C. W.

The Awful Tragedy at Island No. 10—Three Men Shot Dead.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 20.

In the telegrams yesterday a brief account was given of a terrible deed of blood perpetrated on board the steamer *Belle of Memphis*, at Island No. 10. Additional particulars have reached us, which we hasten to lay before our readers. About 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon three men came aboard the boat at Stuart's Landing, and stated that they wished conveyance to Craig's Landing, some distance above. Two of them are brothers, named DARNELL; the third is as yet unknown. All were armed with shot-guns and pistols, but as this is a common practice in that section of country, nothing was thought of the circumstance, and it occasioned no remark. Opposite Watson's Landing the *Belle* was hailed and took on board a Captain LANE, his wife and two children. A brother of the gentleman and a friend by the name of EDWARDS, who accompanied him as far as the stage plank, witnessed and shared his fate. The DARNELLS and their comrade appear to have been on the forecastle of the boat, and while LANE and his family were going up the stairs, one of them shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. The other DARNELL, standing on the other side of the gangway, behind two passengers, immediately leveled his gun and shot LANE's brother, who was still on the bank, killing him instantly. The third member of the gang completed the triple murder by shooting EDWARDS, then forty yards distant and running for his life. The latter fell to the ground, writhing in agony, when the miscreant deliberately went ashore, walked up to his victim, shot him again, and thus finished the work of death. Captain LANE, in a dying condition, was carried on shore by the crew of the steamer, and left in the midst of his horror-stricken family. The anguish of the widow and fatherless children, thus robbed in an instant of husband and parent, may be imagined, but not described. After this wholesale slaughter, one of the assassins quietly told the Captain of the *Belle* to "take good care of the lady and children as they were nice people, and he would pay all expenses." He and his companions then departed unmolested, the passengers being, apparently, so paralyzed by the scene as to be unable to even attempt their arrest.

It is supposed that the fatal affray originated in a family feud of long standing, as we learn that Captain LANE was about leaving the neighborhood permanently when butchered in the manner we have described. The DARNELLS probably knew of his intended departure, and boarded the steamer below in order to wreak their vengeance. The whole thing was evidently carefully planned and systematically executed, and, in fiendish atrocity, cannot be surpassed in the annals of crime.

Donations to Dartmouth College.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 19.

Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa, class of 1836, has given $5,000 to Dartmouth, to be devoted to the following purposes: He founds two scholarships of $1,000 each, in the name of his wife and self; $1,000 is to be a prize fund, the income to be given to that senior who shall make the most satisfactory progress in his studies; $1,000 is to furnish two prizes in composition, and the remaining $1,000 is to be a fund for the benefit of the Social Friends' Library, of which society Mr. GRIMES was a member. By the will of the late WILLIAM CARR, of Newport, another $1,000 scholarship has been founded.

A Historical Lectureship has been established by a friend of the College, to be filled by the Rev. JOHN LORD, LL. D. class of '33, of Montpelier, Vt. All students are to have free access to them. The lectures begin in the Summer term. Judge PARKER's lectures on law begin the present term. Prof. HITCHCOCK's lectures on mineralogy and geology have already begun.

The New Internal Revenue Collector in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 14.

One of the best appointments made by General GRANT is that of Colonel S. A. STOCKDALE as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana. Colonel STOCKDALE, though quite a young man, possesses remarkable administrative powers, which were fully exhibited while acting as Deputy Collector of the Port under Judge KELLOGG.

Added to this, Colonel STOCKDALE's personal character for integrity and incompatibility have never been impugned. We suspect that under Collector STOCKDALE's *régime* the Internal Revenue Department of this District will develop immense resources.

NAPOLEON III.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. By John S. C. Abbott. Boston: B. B. Russell & Co.

[FIRST ARTICLE.[

Rev. Mr. Abbott has the knack of taking up with capital subjects for the sort of "stunning" books which he is given to manufacturing. He paints with a very big brush, on very large canvasses; and though, in an artistic point of view, the result of his limnings is not of a very admirable or eternal kind, it is noticeable that his productions have always a species of interest that accounts for their great popularity. To be sure, if Mr. Abbott's intellectual powers were somewhat more pronounced, or if Mr. Abbott had an adequate appreciation of the actual measure of his powers, it is probable the reverend biographer and historian would not be able to produce the biographies and histories he turns out of hand. But modesty is not Mr. Abbott's besetting weakness. He has the skill to seize a class of broad, sensational contemporary themes, about which books should be written, yet about which really able men are apt to feel it is not yet possible to write; and he has learnt that he may safely rely on the popular interest which is sure to attach to such themes treated in an off-hand, slapdash, story-telling fashion. Thus accoutred, he plunges in where merit hesitates to tread, and leaves to the abler men only mortification at a used-up possibility. If Mr. Abbott shall enjoy no other fame, he will at least deserve to figure as the most successful spoiler of splendid subjects.

The latest sally of Abbottism is the *Life of Napoleon III.*, and we are bound to say that, considered merely *as* Abbottism, it is a very palpable hit. For Mr. Abbott's style of work, the subject is in the first degree available and effective. Louis Napoleon, if not the "foremost man of all the world," is certainly the most conspicuous figure of modern times—the figure who casts upon the canvass of contemporary history the most startling lights and shades. His career presents a series of astonishing passages, and inextricably blends itself with a drama that has agitated the minds and hearts of men as they never were agitated before. His history recalls the Revolution of '89; the Republic with its convulsions, anarchy and glories; the rise of the Napoleonic Empire, dazzling the world with its power and splendor; then the long and bloody struggle, ending in the overthrow of Napoleon; the restoration of the throne of the Bourbons by foreign arms; the expulsion of Charles X.; the rise and fall of the throne of Louis Philippe; the transient Republic; the recall of the exiled Bonapartes; the election to the Presidency; the *coup d'état*; the restored Empire; the varied and stirring developments that have filled up the seventeen years since 1851. Through these public events runs a career of strange, eventful shifts and turns—an experience of proscriptions, incarcerations, expulsions, amid which, working and weaving, the man Louis Napoleon finally vaults into the most splendid throne of Europe. But this achievement was brought about in a way that puzzled and confounded the world. For he who attained this greatness was a man whom his contemporaries regarded as a dullard and half-dazed adventurer. The ridiculous character of his exploits at Strasbourg and Boulogne, the absurdity of his thaumaturgic apparatus of live eagles, and burlesque repetitions of the Napoleonic *rôles*, his talk about his "destiny," all conspired to give the impression of one who was moonstruck, of a personage who might be farcical, but could never be formidable. Nevertheless, he made his wildest predictions realities. He seized absolute power. He subjected to his single will the wills of the proudest, most restless, and most sensitive of European nations. And he has continued to hold his own with marvelous skill and grasp. For many years he was the arbiter of Europe, and though his prestige has been somewhat dimmed these later years, though it has been shadowed by Sadowa and marred by the Mexican blunder, he is still the first of living monarchs and master of twelve hundred thousand bayonets. Finally, his career is not yet completed; and it assumes every day fresh aspects of enthralling interest, in the new elements which enter into a *régime* which can neither be continued without profoundly affecting the destinies of the world, nor ended without convulsing France and shaking all the Kingdoms of Europe to their centre.

We do not design to enter upon any formal criticism of Mr. Abbott's performance, in this *Life of Napoleon III.*; but rather to select from his multitudinous chaff such facts as may go to make up an outline sketch of the biography of the remarkable historic personage of whom it treats. Mr. Abbott is a fatuous individual, without any quality of a historian, save that of an easy, common-place narrative style. His ignorance is deep-rooted, his credulity wonderful, his platitudinousness infinite. But we dismiss him with all charity, for he is too feeble ever to have any permanent influence in distorting history; and in the mean time he serves a useful purpose as chronicler for a large class of readers who, perhaps, would not read better books.

When, in 1796, Josephine, widowed by the guillotine, became the bride of General Bonaparte, she was already the mother of two children—a son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense—the fruit of her former marriage with Viscount de Beauharnais. In the *salons* of the First Consul Hortense grew to be a beautiful, accomplished and fascinating woman. Bonaparte loved her as his own child, and Josephine determined to bring about a match between her and Louis Bonapare, one of Napoleon's younger brothers. As both had fixed their affections elsewhere, this was not an easy task. Louis, a pensive, studious, unambitious man, loved Emilie Beauharnais, a cousin of Hortense; while Hortense herself had formed a strong attachment for Duroc, one of the gallant young soldiers of the Republic. Napoleon was not averse to the marritge of Hortense and Duroc, but he was, for political reasons, unwilling that Louis should compromise him by an alliance with a Beauharnais; so he caused the match to be broken off. On the other hand, Josephine was bitterly opposed to the union of her daughter with Duroc, and had her heart set on uniting Hortense with Louis. In this desire she was influenced by the strongest motives that actuate the human mind; for, having borne no children to Napoleon, she hoped that, should Hortense bring Louis a son, Napoleon would recognize him as his heir. Hortense, broken-hearted and despairing, yielded to the almost agonizing importunities of her mother; while Louis, feeling there was no longer any happiness in the world for him, submitted sadly to his fate. So the two broken hearts were joined together—married, but not mated. It was an ill-starred union. "Never," wrote Louis himself, in his *Memoirs*, "never was there a more gloomy wedding. Never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of a forced, an ill-suited marriage. Before the ceremony, during the benediction, and ever afterward, we both and equally felt that we were not suited to each other."

The marriage of Louis and Hortense took place in 1802, and two years afterward Louis was raised by his brother to the throne of Holland. Meantime, in 1803, was born a son, Napoleon Charles, who died in 1807; a second son, Napoleon Louis, was born in 1804, and about a year after the death of the first son came a third boy, to whom was given the name of Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. This is the present Emperor of the French. He was born in Paris, (where at the time Queen Hortense was living separate from her husband,) April 20, 1808, and is now, therefore, in his sixty-first year. The birth of Louis Napoleon, being the first that took place during the imperial *régimé*, was celebrated with splendid *fêtes* and rejoicings. The Emperor being still childless, the sons of his brother Louis seemed destined one day to inherit his power and glory. It was as the future developers, then, of his projects, name and power, that he regarded the children of his brothers, whom the *plebiscite* of the year 12 (1804) called upon to succeed him. There is, therefore, exact truth in the boast Louis Napoleon used to be fond of making, that he was "born on the steps of the throne."

It has already been shown under what circumstances the marriage of Hortense and Louis Bonaparte took place. Napoleon I. states that the pair "contrived to agree only a few months." It is certain that after the birth of her third son, Louis Napoleon, Hortense, then in Paris, felt no disposition to return to her husband in Holland, and that the estrangement between them increased until it resulted in final separation. Based on these and other circumstances, a theory of Louis Napoleon's illegitimacy has been broached, and it has been stated that he is the fruit of a *liaison* with a certain Dutch-Jew Admiral, On this subject Mr. Abbott vents some incoherent vagaries, which from the fatuity of their logic might rather tend to prejudice the reader in favor of the theory; but aside from this we must say we have never seen anything that justifies the suspicion, though we have heard that there is a good deal in unpublished diplomatic correspondence bearing on the matter. It has been pointed out that his physiognomy is not the French physiognomy or the Napoleonic physiognomy, and perhaps his intellect has somewhat of the Dutch-Jewish cast. But this is a matter on which, having no evidence and by consequence no opinion, we need not dwell.

During the early years of the lad, Hortense spent most of her time in Paris with Josephine, in whose care the young Prince and his brother were frequently left. They were thus brought in frequent contact with the Emperor, and often breakfasted at a little table in his Cabinet. Napoleon was deeply interested in them, and frequently sent for them in order to ascertain the progress of their education. Even after his divorce from Josephine, and the birth of the King of Rome, he does not appear to have altered the affection he had conceived for his two nephews. Louis was known by the familiar name of little "Oui, Oui,"—"Yes, Yes." As he is pictured to us he seems even as a child to have inherited some of the sadness which had cast its gloom over his parental home. But Hortense was a good and discreet mother to him, and under her guidance he received an early education, the wise and at the same time severe principles of which had a powerful influence on his future. She taught him that in the times in which they lived true grandeur consists only in real merit, and that it was by the heart and soul alone that a man could aspire to become anything. Such lessons were timely, for both mother and son were now to experience great griefs.

In 1815 the mighty colossus fell. The Allies occupied Paris, and Hortense received orders to quit France with her children. Her son, Louis Napoleon, was now all that remained to her, for his elder brother had been given by the Courts to his father. As for her husband, King Louis, he had in 1810 been compelled to abdicate the throne of Holland, and he was now a melancholy wanderer, separated from his wife, living as a recluse, and devoting himself very assiduously to literary pursuits. Poor Hortense had at this time many buffets, and was forced by the merciless Bourbons to leave in succession Switzerland, Savoy and Baden; at length, however, she found a resting place at Arenemberg, an estate which she purchased in the Canton of Thurgovia. Here, under the name of the Duchess of St. Leu, she lived tranquilly, devoting herself assiduously to the education of her son. As may be imagined, the traditions of his uncle formed a good part of his mental pabulum. "His mother," says Mr. Abbott, "never lost an opportunity to instil into his mind those political principles and moral precepts which she had imbibed from the Emperor, who was then languishing upon the rock of St. Helena. He was told that his uncle was the chosen Emperor of the French people; that nearly all the people of France mourned the loss of Napoleon, and longed for his return; that his brother and himself were the heirs of the geat Emperor." Such instructions could not fail to produce a vivid impression upon the sensitive and brooding mind of the lad, and perhaps we may here trace to the fountain his constant study of Napoleon, that sometimes ludicrous imitation of "mon oncle," and finally that profound faith in his destiny which sustained him through all his subsequent trials and failures. So passed the Prince's youth, the Summers at Arenemberg, the Winters at Augsburg, where he attended college till he completed his studies, at the age of 17, after which the Winters were spent at Rome, where, in the palace of her sister-in-law, Pauline, Hortense found herself surrounded by a coterie of faithful hearts who still saluted her as *Queen*. During the residence at Arenemberg, Louis Napoleon profited by the vicinity of Constance to devote himself with extreme zeal to military exercises among a Baden regiment. Subsequently he was admitted into the Camp of Thun, in the Canton of Berne, where, under the care of Colonel Dufour, he studied military art and led a soldier's life.

It happened that Hortense and her sons were passing the Winter of 1830–31 at Rome, when the uprising against the Austrian authority—the after-swell of the French revolutionary movement of July, 1830—took place. The Italian patriots invoked the aid of the two Bonaparte princes, who promptly responded to their solicitations; but the inefficiency and temporizing measures of the insurgent leaders soon paralyzed the revolutionary action. They were put to flight by the Austrians, and during the retreat the elder of the young men, Napoleon Louis, was taken sick and died in the arms of his brother at Forli. The conduct of Louis during this abortive affair is said to have been creditable to his spirit and courage. His escape was only effected through the address of his mother, who carried him, *incognito*, through France to England, whence, however, after a brief stay, they returned once more to Arenemberg.

Here, for a year or two, we find Louis industriously pursuing his studies and writing a good deal—*Manual of Artillery, Political Reveries*, and what not. A silent, pondering, laborious young man we take him from all accounts to have been. Yet all this time he was brooding over possible enterprises, and the nature of his dreams soon afterward became patent to all the world by the curious *coup* attempted at Strasbourg. Before passing to the history of this revolutionary tentative, it will be worth while to glance a moment at the contemporary situation of affairs in France.

Upon the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, the Allies had placed Louis XVIII. upon the throne of France. Dying in 1824, he was succeeded by his brother, the Count d'Artois, with the title of Charles X. Then came 1830—the apparition of barricades, the flight of the King, and Louis Philippe, made monarch by a few shrewd gentlemen in Paris without consulting the voice of the people, reigned in his stead. Scarcely had Louis Philippe taken his seat upon the throne ere he found himself surrounded by extreme embarrassments. Legitimists, Republicans, Napoleonists, all alike disputed his title to the crown. There was the Republican *emeute* of 1832, then the romantic efforts of the Duchess de Berri to restore the Legitimist throne in the person of her son, the Duke de Bordeaux: the first met with a bloody and crushing repulse; the second passed away in a shout of derision. Nevertheless the Government of Louis Philippe grew more and more unpopular. Guizot confesses that "force and corruption were the means by which the Government was sustained." Innumerable secret societies were organized to endeavor to overthrow his throne, and the life of the King was daily threatened. This was the state of affairs when, in 1836, Louis Napoleon made his famous *début* at Strasbourg.

In a letter written to his mother after the failure of the affair, Louis Napoleon has given a minute account of the attempt at Strasbourg and the motives that prompted him thereto. "Strong," he writes, "in my conviction, which made me regard the Napoleon cause as the only national cause in France, as the only civilizing cause in Europe; proud of the nobleness and purity of my intentions,—I was fully determined to raise the Imperial eagle. or to fall a victim to my political faith." * * * "I shall be asked, what could induce me to abandon a happy existence in order to incur the risks of a hazardous enterprise. I shall reply, that *a secret voice drew me on*," &c. Among the friends who had rallied around Louis Napoleon was Colonel Vaudrey, who was in command of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, which was in garrison at Strasbourg. Between them they concerted a plan, which Mr. Abbott describes in the following terms:

> "The plan finally adopted was for Louis Napoleon suddenly to make his appearance in Strasbourg, with the object of rallying the garrison and the citizens by the prestige of his name and the ascendency of his daring, and then to advance upon Paris. It was believed that the troops,—the National Guard, which it was well known could be relied on,—the citizens and the peasants of the surrounding country, roused by the sight of the eagle-surmounted banners of the Empire, borne by the heir of Napoleon, would rally around him, and that the marvel of Napoleon's march from Cannes to Paris would be repeated."

Making his way secretly from Arenemberg to Strasbourg, Louis Napoleon put this plan in operation the morning of the 30th October, 1836. The initial phases of the enterprise came off quite according to programme. Admitted to the barracks of the Fourth Artillery Regiment by Colonel Vaudrey, and introduced to the soldiers as the nephew of the Emperor Napoleon. he made them a speech and was "enthusiastically received with shouts of '*Vive l'Empereur!*'" So says Mr. Abbott, who, however, neglects to state that Vaudrey gained the men over by false representations that a revolution had broken out in Paris, and that the King had been deposed. At any rate, this much having been accomplished, the regiment, with the Prince at its head, commenced its march toward the headquarters of General Voirol, who was in command of the post. On reaching that officer the Prince, "presenting the eagle to him," invited General Voirol to join the movement. But the General "repulsed the eagle," as the Prince with horror recorded in his letter to his mother, and informed the young man that "he had been deceived, and that the army knew its duty." The details of what followed are familiar and need no repetition. Louis Napoleon, on proceeding to the barracks of the Forty-sixth Regiment, was declared by the Colonel, Taillandier, an impostor, and after a little bloodless scuffle, he was arrested and conducted to prison. He was, however, never brought to a trial; his mother successfully interceded for him with Louis Philippe, who, whether through good nature, as may be supposed, or from fear of arousing the Bonapartist sentiment, as Abbott will have us believe, overlooked the offence and ordered the young man to be sent in a French frigate to the United States. Accepting a small sum of money from the Sovereign whom he had been trying to dethrone, Prince Louis was shipped off to America. He was at this time 28 years old.

As to this attempted repetition of the drama of Napoleon's return from Elba, we cannot but conclude, spite of all Mr. Abbott's painting and gilding, that it was a crude, ill-conceived affair. "To act Bonapartism without Bonaparte is folly," said Metternich. Without agreeing with Kinglake, who in his vivid but caustic narrative of this episode, paints Louis Napoleon's behavior as that of a booby and coward, we must regard the enterprise as Quixotic; and the simple consideration of the circumstances of the case is the amplest evidence of this. It should be stated, however, that the attempt at Strasbourg was productive of one result which was of use to the Prince. It made him known to all the world. Hitherto the French people scarcely knew of his existence, and since the death in 1832 of Napoleon's own son, the Duke of Reichstadt, there were few, excepting those specially occupied with politics, who were aware that there still remained an heir of the Emperor. Now, however, everybody learned that there lived a claimant to the imperial succession, and whatever they might think of his discretion, they at least knew that he had periled his life to restore the Bonapartist dynasty to its sovereignty. We may now resume the tale of the Pretender's wanderings.

The vessel which bore Louis Napoleon sailed first to Rio, and thence the Prince was conveyed to Norfolk, from which point, being now free, he proceeded to New-York. "Here," says the biographer, "he devoted himself with great energy to the study of American institutions." With regard to the conduct of Louis Napoleon while in this country there have been conflicting accounts. He has been described as dissipated and frequenting disreputable company—which one may incline to disbelieve, rather because such traits are in utter disaccord with Louis Napoleon's temperament and turn of mind than from the weight of Mr. Abbott's evidence to the contrary. There are still a good many New-Yorkers who when they were young fellows remember dining with the Prince at Delmonico's, two and thirty years ago; and they remember him as a "pale, contemplative, somewhat reserved" young man, who in his confidences talked a good deal about his "destiny," his "star," &c. "Can you believe?" said Mr. Gallatin, about this time to a friend: "he has the impression that he will one day be *Emperor of the French*. Can you conceive of anything more absurd?" Truly it would seem difficult to have conceived anything "more absurd!"

The stay of Louis Napoleon in America was very short; for, about a month after his arrival in New-York, he received a letter from his mother, Hortense, announcing that she was about to undergo an operation which it was feared she would not survive. He immediately hastened to return to Europe, and with difficulty reached Arenemberg, where he arrived just in time to receive the dying benediction of his mother. He now fixed himself at Arenemberg, "seeking solace in his grief by intense devotion to study." Yet even this was not to be of long duration. Though the French Government treated with ridicule the hero of the Strasburg *fiasco*, it could not get over a letter or two which the Prince published at this time, and M. Thiers, Louis Philippe's Minister, sent the Swiss Government a demand for the expulsion of the writer. The Swiss Government behaved in a very plucky manner in this matter, and flatly refused to accede to this demand; but the Prince, to save further trouble, voluntarily left Swiss territory, and in September, 1838, again repaired to London, resuming there his studies. These resulted, the following year in the publication of that celebrated book, the *Idées Napoléoniennes*.

While the exiled Prince thus occupied himself in London, France continued to be agitated with tumults and insurrections. The billows of popular discontent incessantly dashed against the throne of the "Citizen King," and indeed at one time, his assassination was so frequently attempted that the *Moniteur* had to officially announce that it was no longer safe for Louis Philippe to leave the Tuileries!

This disturbed state of the country prompted Prince Louis, in 1840, to attempt another enterprise, the opportuneness of which it was thought was increased by the fact that the remains of the Emperor Napoleon were at this time being brought from St. Helena to France, "In this state of affairs," says the biographer, "it seemed to Louis Napoleon, and to his friends, that could he but get a foothold in France, where he could proclaim himself the heir of the Emperor and unfurl the banners of the Empire, the whole nation, from its known attachment to the Napoleonic Government, would rally around him, and thus a bloodless and peaceable revolution would be effected."

If we seek to inquire what greater chance of success there existed for this enterprise than had existed for the attempt at Strasburg four years before, it will be difficult to find any satisfactory reply. In some respects, indeed, one might suppose the chances to have been rather less than greater; for Louis Napoleon had by his *fiasco* made himself ridiculous in the eyes of a people with whom ridicule has always been the most potent of weapons. Nevertheless, the condition of political affairs under Louis Philippe rendered the situation one of immense possibilities; and we find, in a letter which the Prince wrote to a friend about this time, a vivid description of the kind of forces on which he was feeling he could rely. "People will ask you," he writes, "as already some journals do, 'Where is the Napoleon party?' Answer—'The *party* is nowhere, but the *cause* is everywhere.' The party is nowhere, because my friends are not yet mustered; but the cause has partisans everywhere, from the artesan's workshop to the King's council chamber, from the soldier's barrack to the palace of the Marshal of France. Republicans, Moderates, Legitimists—all who desire a strong Government, a real liberty, and an imposing attitude on the part of authority, all these, I say, are Napoleonists, whether they acknowledge it or not." There was a good deal both of truth and acute perception in this observation; and yet when we come to note the means he took to evoke these latent forces of Napoleonism, it will be manifest that his conviction was an abstraction; that it had not ripened into a clear reality in his mind; that, in effect, he was still in the callow period of a young man who writes *Political Reveries*. He was to learn what the real world is by many a buffet and rough experience. The Boulogne affair and its consequences formed one of the sternest and, at the same time, most useful.

In preparation for his expedition, Louis Napoleon chartered a small vessel, the *City of Edinburgh*, and with about sixty companions, (including Persigny, Montholon, and Dr. Conneau, the physician of Hortense,) most of whom were unaware of the enterprise in which they were embarked, steamed down the Thames. He had placed on board arms, uniforms, several horses, a tame eagle, and a whole cargo of plebiscites and proclamations. Early on the morning of the 6th of August, 1840, the steamer came to anchor off Boulogne, the city where Napoleon I. had gathered his majestic army in preparation for the invasion of England.

The luck of this second enterprise resembled that of the attempt at Strasburg. Successful in his first sallies, the Prince finally found himself confronted by the hard realities of the situation, and by a resolute, angry Colonel, and, from his own account, one cannot but believe that, in this pass, he lost his presence of mind. He and his followers were pursued and fired upon, and driven into the water, where some of them perished, while Louis Napoleon and the rest were captured and confined in prison. Being brought to trial shortly afterward before the Chamber of Paris, he behaved with great dignity, and, as even Kinglake allows, "with generous solicitude for his followers." "The Court," says Mr. Abbott, "took three days for deliberation. The sentence was then pronounced. The Prince was condemned to be imprisoned for life in some French fortress. Count Montholon, Commandant Parquin, Lombard and M. de Persigny were doomed to twenty years' imprisonment; others to ten, five and two' Dr. Conneau was sentenced to five years. When the Prince was informed, in his cell, of the sentence, he remarked, without any emotion, 'I shall at least have the consolation of dying on the soil of France.'" The place of incarceration appointed was the Castle of Ham.

Louis Napoleon was thirty-two years old when the gates of the fortress of Ham closed upon him, condemned to lifelong imprisonment. The experiences he had been undergoing, and that which he was now to undergo, were probably just what he most needed, and it is to be remarked that, to his credit, he seems to have realized the fact. In a letter written at this period to Lady Blessington, he says: "I have no desire to go from the spot where I am, for here I am in my place;" and then he adds with a touch of French mock-heroics: "With the name I bear, I must be in the seclusion of a dungeon or in the brightness of power."

Meanwhile the captive was not insensible to the importance of keeping his name as much as possible before the public; so every now and then he wrote a protest, or a letter, or a newspaper article, which made him constantly better known to his countrymen, and created for him every day a deeper and wider sympathy. Nor did he intermit the severer studies that were so much to his taste. Politics, science, history, political economy and military art alike engrossed his attention, and numerous publications attest his diligence in his prison at Ham. Mr. Abbott gives copious extracts from these works, and there is no part of his volume which has so great a value as this. It is notable that the writings of Louis Napoleon, as they are voluminous, nearly all bear on questions of prime practical interest.

Five years of captivity had rolled by, when, toward the close of 1845, the father of the Prince, Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland. feeling that his own life was near at end, made an earnest and touching appeal to Louis Philippe for permission to hold his son once more in his arms before he died. Prince Louis likewise made similar applications. But the French Government would not accede to these requests; and when this became manifest, the captive son resolved to make his escape—a purpose which, as is well known, he successfully carried out. Louis Napoleon has himself given an account of the manner in which he effected his escape, and in all the narratives of such adventures it would be difficult to find one in which there has been displayed more self-possession, courage and sagacity. After many hair-breadth 'scapes, Prince Louis reached England; but here he found, to his grief and disappointment, that the French Government had closed all the gates of the Continent against him, and he was unable to visit the death-bed of his father, who expired in July, 1846. In this sad issue of events, Louis Napoleon once more settled down in London.

Louis Napoleon was now 38 years of age. Bereavement, disappointment and captivity had chastened his spirit; and his youthful illusions having vanished, he had "learned to labor and to wait." There is every evidence that he still believed the Government of Louis Philippe would be overthrown, and that the French people would establish the principles if not the forms of the empire. But he had apparently relinquished all intention of personally attempting to hasten that result. In those years, he presented to his English acquaintances the aspect of a silent, pensive, patient man, full of faith in his "destiny," but resigned to bide his time for its accomplishment. There used to be stories afloat to the effect that his London life at this time was sullied by some doings of a questionable character; but we know of no evidence to substantiate this. It is certain he won the respect of many of the best people of England; and Kinglake acknowledges, and it is a great concession for him, that Louis Napoleon "for months and months together was able to live among English sporting people without incurring disgrace." During this period the exile occupied himself as usual with literary labors; and among the fruits of his studies was a monograph on a projected canal to join, across Nicaragua, the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific—a work replete with acute and comprehensive views.

"I bide my time," was the remark of the exile to his cousin, the Duchess of Hamilton, when, on his return from Ham, she urged him to lay aside his dreams of power—"I bide my time." Well, he had waited for two years, studious and secluded, when at last he was roused to action by startling intelligence: the revolution of '48 came; Louis Philippe was dethroned, and the house of Orleans followed the house of Bourbon into exile. The story of Louis Napoleon's subsequent career remains over to another article, while meantime we terminate this paper with the relation of a curious conjuncture:

On a certain morning of February, 1848, there were moored together in the harbor of Boulogne two packets. The one was about to steam for England, and carried an old gentleman and his wife. They bore the plebeian name of "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," but under this guise were the King and Queen of France, seeking refuge on English soil! The other packet had just crossed from the British coast, and had as a passenger Louis Napoleon, who, hastening forward to Paris, arrived on the 27th of February, 1848, the day in which the Republic was solemnly announced in the Place de la Bastille.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.

Mr. Stewart's Experiment—Elements of Failure—What is Required in Such Establishments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. A. T. Stewart is reported as about founding a large model lodging-house for single women in Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. It is known that for some years he has proposed erecting some building or founding some charity, which would benefit the working women of the City. A carefully-managed and cheap lodging-house for the thousands of seamstresses, shop-girls, teachers and female artists of New-York, is indeed one of the great necessities of the time.

The largest experiment which has been made in this direction—the Elizabeth-street Workingwomen's Home—has not been a complete success; and this, not owing to its management, which has been very judicious, but to its locality. The workingwomen and teachers, and others of similar position, dread living near any suspected neighborhood. The locality which Mr. Stewart is said to have chosen, is free from any such objection. We have no doubt that eight hundred rooms in a respectably-managed house in Fourth-avenue would be speedily filled with most worthy, honest and industrious single women. But here the difficulties of the management would only commence. Soon disreputable persons would apply, and be admitted before their character was ascertained. Their presence would disgust the respectable lodgers, who would immediately begin to abandon the house. Then, when the doubtful boarders were ejected, they would attack the institution as harsh and uncharitable, and ambitious reporters would furnish the sensational papers with dreadful descriptions of the cruelties and acts of injustice committed on unoffending and destitute women. Moreover, the large proportion of workingwomen are more or less in debt a portion of the year—paying dues in their busy seasons. But the only rule of such a house must be *cash* payments, and debtors would be constantly warned to leave creating endless recriminations and apparent acts of severity; so that the numbers of lodgers would never be as large as might have been expected. The discipline, too, of such an institution—as European experience shows—is exceedingly difficult and perplexing. How far the opposite sex are to be admitted to the social gatherings, how strictly hours are to be observed, how the bad and idle are to be weeded out from the industrious and virtuous—are questions that come up continually. We merely outline these perplexities and difficulties, that the benevolent founder may fully understand the obstacles that await him in carrying out his generous plans. If they are overcome, Mr. Stewart will confer a benefaction on the whole class of workingwomen of our City such as they have never before received.

And yet, great as is the charity and generous the purpose, we cannot but express the regret that Mr. Stewart did not use the large amount of money which he is reported as spending for a wider and even more needed charity, where thus far no benefactor precedes him: we mean the erecting of "*model tenement-houses*." We fear that this grand effort of Mr. Stewart will be cramped as are the generous efforts of Mr. Peabody in London; that is, that it will merely be a charity, not a "model." Mr. Peabody's trustees have done their work so liberally, that their "model tenement-houses" have become a delightful home and shelter to hundreds of workingmen's families, where each one has a suite of rooms at low rent, where the children have their playroom and the tenants common laundries and wash-rooms, and all is under strict, moral supervision—a most beautiful and kindly charity to a few hundred people, but nothing beyond that; an asylum, but not a model tenement-house, simply from the fact that it only pays two or three per cent. profit. They are not houses which will ever reform the houses of the landlords of the working class.

So with this proposed Home for workingwomen; it will be a blessing to hundreds of destitute and honest women, but it will not go beyond them.

If, on the other hand, our merchant prince resolved to imitate Sir Sydney Waterlow in London, and to erect a block of model tenements, where sanitary provisions, ventilation, pleasant rooms, a good yard, and all possible comforts, and with strict supervision, (a great matter to the respectable poor,) could be furnished at moderate rents, it would be a permanent and far-reaching benefaction. Under Mr. Stewart's great organizing power, such a model house could undoubtedly be made to pay a profit of ten per cent., as Waterlow's houses have seven per cent. in London. But with pecuniary success secured, the benefit would not be confined to the few hundred tenants. Such a model tenement would influence all landlords building houses for the laboring classes; they would seek to make their tenements as healthy and convenient and attractive, as is the "model"—partly for the sake of attracting steady tenants, partly from the force of public opinion and the new methods shown to them, and partly through their competition with the model tenement. Sanitary legislation could also then be called in, and landlords be compelled to approach the plans proved so beneficial in the new houses. Model tenement-houses, such as Sir Sydney Waterlow's in London, erected in New-York and proved a good business venture, would reform the greater portion of these most unhealthy and badly-built structures, where now the poor are so packed, and where so much crime and poverty and suffering prevail. Capitalists would soon build model houses for investment; and we should have rows of decent, neat, healthy, and pleasant dwellings for our laboring classes, in place of their present rookeries.

No benefaction could be greater to the City than a pecuniarily successful model tenement-house.

We trust that it will not be long before the great wealth of the City is turned toward this much-needed reform. C. L. B.

New-York, March 15, 1869.

The Original Model Lodging-House in London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late munificent gift of Mr. Peabody to the poor of London, taken in connection with a former and still more princely benefaction to the same, and the object it was devoted to—that of erecting model lodging-houses—naturally recalls the first endeavor made in the British metropolis in that direction, with its earlier results.

So far back as the Spring of 1837, a model lodging-house for the poor was opened near Old St Pancras Church, London, the sole expense being borne by two retired tradesmen, a Mr. George Westbury, of Birmingham, and a Mr. Abraham Latham, of Birmingham. It was a large square building, of red brick, four floors, including the ground, with the proper facilities for warming by the means of steam-pipes in Winter, and also for affording a thorough ventilation during the warmer months. Its rooms for dwelling amounted to sixty-four, and it had a general kitchen, wash room and library, the whole being lighted by gas.

The intent was to let out apartments to small families and individuals, belonging to the class of what are known in England as artisans. For a tenement consisting of sittingroom, bedroom, and large cupboard, the sum of 3s. weekly was charged; for a family suite, including four rooms, &c., the charge was 7s. 6d.

It might have been thought that a building like this would have been readily sought and soon filled; but, strange to say, it turned out a very unsuccessful experiment. Some weeks elapsed before even a single tenant presented himself, as many months before two or three of the family suites of rooms were disposed of. Those who availed themselves of the superior comforts at a moderate rate which this house afforded were well pleased with the same, and made them known to their friends. Notwithstanding, it never was more than a third occupied, and finally had to be sold to the parochial authorities, who made some supplementary use of it in connection with their pauper establishment.

A few newspapers, while the building was on trial, said something about its beneficial tendencies, and a great many more expressed sorrow when the plan had been abandoned. For many years afterward, at intervals, model lodging-houses for the poor have been recommended by the London Press generally, and eloquent addresses have been delivered in view of the same object. The result has been that, within the past ten or twelve years, these buildings have grown up in various parts of the metropolis, and what is better, have met with much greater success than awaited the philanthropic endeavors of two simple tradesmen over thirty years ago.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Will New-York and Brooklyn Become One Gigantic City?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent passage of the East River Bridge bill by Congress, imparts a fresh impulse to the immense project of establishing adequate means of communication between the great Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and imbues with renewed interest the subject of the construction of a long and imperatively demanded bridge, the accomplishment of which is universally conceded to be of vital importance to the people of both communities.

In the consideration of this great undertaking there naturally arises the weighty question, whether or not the consummation of the object will so increase the identity of the interests of the two municipalities, that it may ultimately become wise and expedient to unite the one with the other, and thus become a single gigantic city, the population, wealth and commercial importance of which would speedily exceed that of any other city in the entire world.

Brooklyn is, doubtless, more directly interested than New-York in the results that may immediately follow the accomplishment of this vast work, but the growth and prosperity of the latter City would, also, be quickly and materially enhanced, and it may be rationally presumed that the means by which the mutual interests of the two cities would be subserved would be augmented by the addition of other mediums of transit and travel, which would essentially contribute to closer intimacy, and thus develop any existing or prospective tendency toward the formation of an alliance as one corporation.

Manhattan Island, already uncomfortably crowded, is steadily and rapidly increasing in population. It is estimated that at least a million of people now dwell within its limits, and that this number is annually increased by about six per centum, or 60,000 inhabitants. A few years at this rate would suffice to densely populate all of the available portion of the island, and to preclude future enlargement of population. Their atio of increase may soon become still larger than at present, and, within a single decade, the island may become taxed to its utmost capacity as an abiding-place, and an overflow or surplus of population of twice sixty thousand per annum may ensue. An outlet would then become not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable; and, therefore, it behooves the citizens of to-day to prepare for the contingency ere it be demanded by more exigent circumstances.

Brooklyn now has an estimated population of four hundred thousand, where, but thirty years ago, her census indicated but fifty thousand people. Her estimated annual increase of inhabitants is between twelve and fifteen per centum. An ample area, not yet populated and susceptible of easy enlargement, by recourse to annexation of outlying and accessible sections, allays all apprehension of future crowding, and offers facilities for the habitation of millions of people.

The large and active trade and travel between these two great cities require more efficient facilities than have hitherto existed, and the contemplated bridge is the only tangible measure for their attainment that has yet been inaugurated. But the immutable laws of supply and demand seem now about to receive compliance, and their execution will be fraught with mighty results. New-York and Brooklyn, with their present joint population of nearly a million and a half of human beings, and with their respective assessed valuations (far below a fair market value) of one billion, and of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, will have, ere the close of the present century, a combined population of millions of people and a conjunctive valuation of billions of dollars.

Before this period shall have been reached, it is safe to assume that the momentous question of unity will have wrought out its own conclusive reply. Meanwhile, let no time be lost, but let the East River Bridge Company vigorously prosecute the grand work, that salutary reciprocal advantage may be derived by the two communities, and that the brilliant destinies of the two sister cities may be fulfilled, and their worldwide prestige continued with majestic and increased magnitude and force.

Edwin Booth's Theatre.

Much has been said, and justly, by the Pulpit and Press, of the undesirable and unworthy amusements in vogue in New-York, operas of the comic and grotesque order, with French songs, dances and manners—sensational dramas without a particle of artistic refinement, and exhibitions which only gratify a morbid curiosity or depraved taste—have gradually caused the better class of citizens to refrain from attendance at public spectacles, and induced an utter indifference, on the part of the best people, to the recreative resources of the American metropolis, where, of all places in the world, there is most need of entertainments such as elevate while they amuse and instruct, as well as divert the mind harassed by business cares and weary with a routine of care and conventional display.

A few years ago, a young and gifted actor tried the experiment of reproducing the plays of Shakespeare, to the illustration of which his chaste and earnest representation gave a new charm. Though often poorly supported, such was the intellectual and the moral interest he imparted to this noblest and richest dramatic literature, that gradually the character of the audiences changed, and the novel sight was presented of an attentive crowd which filled the little Winter Garden Theatre with the *élite* of the cultivated and honored society of Gotham. The leading divines, lawyers, artists and *literateurs* of the City, with their wives and daughters, occupied boxes, parquette and orchestra seats. For hundreds of consecutive nights Edwin Booth played "Hamlet" to crowded houses, until, at length, the grateful public, through a select committee, presented him with a medal, before an immense and memorable audience, in commemoration of his successful revival of the Shakespearean drama.

At the height of his prosperous career, the theatre was destroyed by fire, and, with it, his valuable wardrobe and many interesting relics which had descended to him from his father, or belonged, in former days, to the most illustrious of his profession. The sympathy felt by his hosts of friends in this great misfortune, and the vacuum it left in the public supply of eligible entertainment, encouraged him to undertake a great enterprise. He built a beautiful new theatre, with every convenience and resource which taste, study and money could furnish. Although but a few weeks have elaped since the new theatre was opened, the experiment has proved a great success, and is now a permanent and prosperous institution—the pride of the City, the resort of the educated, a school of art, a refined recreation and a benign contrast to the perverted amusements which have too long degraded the public taste. No longer can we exclaim with the indignant bard:

> "Gods! who would grace yon desecrated dome,
> When he can turn his Shakespeare o'er at home?"

For in Booth's Theatre, the immortal dramas of the peerless bard of Avon are consecrated by Genius, illustrated by Art, emphasized by Knowledge and Study. Not only have we there a native actor of practiced and original power, of graceful and excellent elocution, whose conceptions of character are based on nature and justified by science, whose careful and patient elaboration fills and actualizes the passion, fancy, feeling, and fact of his part; but we have admirable secondary characters, a unity of purpose, a completeness of design, never before attained in this country.

The scenery and arrangements, the properties and *mise en scene*, are in the highest style of local truth to details and general effect; architecture and costume are historical, and no expense has been spared to make the material subserve and illustrate the intellectual element of the play. Mr. Booth wisely began with "Romeo and Juliet," which is not only acted with the most skillful tact and talent, but is so true to reality that one sees the old city of Verona—its palaces, streets, convents, squares, people and skies, as they once were and as they still meet the eye in Italy. Every night the beautiful theatre is crowded with a delighted and select audience. Edwin Booth's many friends in Boston will rejoice in his nobly-earned triumph.—*Boston Transcript.*

Death of a Navy Officer in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 22.

Commander Henry Rolando, late of the United States Navy, died at his residence, corner Grundy and Lanvale streets, on Saturday morning. On Wednesday last, while at tea, he complained of a pain in his left side, and in a short time paralysis so overpowered him that he had to be carried to his chamber. He continued to grow worse until Saturday morning, when death relieved him of his sufferings. The deceased was 49 years of age, and entered the naval service of the United States from Charleston, S.C., in 1836, and served in that service for twenty years and four months. He served throughout the Mexican war, and in that contest earned for himself a distinguished name, and was highly complimented by his country. In 1853 or '54, he participated in the famous Behring Straits expedition, under Admiral Ringgold, and was transferred from the *Vincennes* to the *Porpoise*. It will be remembered that it was Commander Rolando who so successfully exterminated the dreadful Chinese pirates in China waters, and came near losing his life in that celebrated engagement. With a boat's crew he boarded a junk, driving the pirates into the sea at the point of the cutlass, and by the explosion of the vessel was blown into the water, and came near being drowned. On one occasion he rescued the entire crew of a Spanish merchantman, and for his heroism on this occasion, Queen Isabella, of Spain, knighted him "Cavalier of St. Charles III."

At the commencement of the civil war he was in command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and superintended the fitting out of the celebrated *Ironsides*. He was afterward transferred to the *Keystone State*, and participated in the bombardment of Fort Fisher. After this he came home to Baltimore and was placed in the command of the *Florida* and proceeded to the West Indies, where he was stricken down with the fever peculiar to that climate. In 1867 he returned home greatly shattered in health and was placed on the retired list, and since that time his health began failing him. He was a member of the Cincinnati Club of this city, one of the oldest associations in Baltimore. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended—the body being deposited in Greenmount Cemetery.

A Demand on Venezuela.

From the Boston Post.

Washington, Sunday, March 21, 1869.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report in favor of demanding of Venezuela a compliance with the terms of the treaty for the settlement of the claims of American citizens according to the convention of April, 1866. The amount of claims presented to the Commission for adjudication was $4,800,000; the amount of awards by this Commission was $1,253,000, which was to be paid to the United States in ten equal annual installments. The first installment is overdue, and Venezuela has not paid it, but has accredited a special agent to this country with instructions to ignore the whole amount of the awards. The correspondence between Mr. Seward and the Venezuelan agent on this subject was sent to the Senate a few days since, in response to Senator Morton's resolution. Although the fact has not publicly transpired as to the position taken by our Government, it is understood that Mr. Seward gave Venezuela to understand that she will not be allowed to set aside the treaty, but will be expected to comply with its provisions in the matter of payments. There is also a proposition before the Committee making provision for the payment of these awards by our Government, which, by the terms of the treaty, is made the creditor of Venezuela. The argument of those who seek this arrangement is, that the awards having been made in Court, and drawing five per cent. interest until the whole installments are paid, the United States, by assuming to pay, would make about $400,000, taking into account the difference between greenbacks and gold and the interest, and they add that our Government can enforce the collection, while our citizens cannot.

Diocese of Central New-York—Official Appointments for the Consecration of the Bishop Elect.

To Rev. Geo. Morgan Hills, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Central New-York:

A majority of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church having consented to the consecration of Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., Bishop elect of the Diocese of Central New-York, after due consultation with the Bishop elect and the Standing Committee of said diocese, I hereby take order for his consecration as follows:

Time—Thursday, April 8, at 10 A. M.
Place—Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass.
Consecrator—The Presiding Bishop.
Preacher—Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York.
Presenters—Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

B. B. SMITH, Presiding Bishop.

Frankfort, Ky., March 16, 1869.

TELEGRAMS.

The Irish Church Question in the House of Commons.

The Government Sustained by a Large Majority.

An American Vessel Seized by a Spanish Frigate.

Probable Modification of the Tenure-of-Office Law.

Prepayment of Interest on the National Debt Authorised.

The Safety of General Custer and His Command Assured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Triumphant Passage of the Irish Church Bill—Suspension of Cotton Mills.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 24—3:30 A. M.

The debate on the bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in the House of Commons last night. Mr. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill, and The O'DONOGHUE, member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor.

Mr. GATHORNE HARDY followed. He said the strength of the Liberals came only from the majorities at the hustings; it rested on no firmer basis. Mr. GLADSTONE had pledged himself and all his followers to the destruction of all that was deemed most sacred. The destruction of the Church was urged by envy and jealousy. The speaker maintained that the Church had always fulfilled its mission.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose to conclude the debate. He reviewed the course of the bill, and the arguments which had been made for and against it. He declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland, and this was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority.

Mr. GLADSTONE resumed his seat amid deafening cheers, and the House divided on the motion that the bill be read a second time, with the following result:

For the motion	368
Against the motion	250
Majority for the Government	118

The announcement of the result was greatly cheered in the House. The cheers were taken up by the people in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside the House, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm.

The House, at 3 o'clock in the morning, adjourned over the holidays to the 1st day of April.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23.

The strike of the cotton operatives, which commenced at Preston, England, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general, and several mills have partially suspended operations for want of hands.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Committee on the Mail Service to the United States submitted a report refusing to sanction contracts made by the Government with the Cunard and Inman steamship lines for conveying the mails on the present terms.

CUBA.

Activity of the Insurgents in the South—Reticence of the Journals—Seizure of an American Vessel—The Peruvian Iron-clads.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 23.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to the 18th inst. represent that the insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island. The inhabitants in that quarter demand more troops for their protection.

The Havana journals are all silent in regard to the movements of the Government troops and of the insurgent forces. Nothing has been made known for some days of the operations of Count VALMASEDA, and Colonel LONO, or of the rebel Generals QUESADA and MARMOL.

The *Diario* to-day in a leading article praises the Jesuits, and deeply regrets that the Society was not established in the island twenty years ago.

All the journals, except the *Voz*, are reticent, as usual, in their accounts of and comments upon the late exciting occurrences.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 23—Evening.

The Captain-General to-day held a grand review of all the regular and volunteer forces in Havana. DULCE was enthusiastically cheered by the volunteers as he passed along their lines.

Troops continue to leave on the railroads for the interior.

The Nassau *Herald* reports the capture of the American brig *Mary Lowell* at Ragged Island by the Spanish man-of-war *Andalusia*. The brig, at the time of the capture, was in the possession of the British Custom-house officers, on the charge that she was carrying arms and supplies to the insurgents in Cuba. The British war steamer *Cherub* has sailed from Nassau for Ragged Island to investigate the affair. The Havana Goverment is fully advised of the conduct of the commander of the *Andalusia*.

The Peruvian monitors remain at Ragged Island. During their voyage one of the rams broke loose, ran into the steamer *Havana*, and sank her. Seven of the crew of the *Havana* were drowned.

SPAIN.

Disqualification of Officeholders as Representatives—Anti-Conscription Demonstration.

MADRID, Tuesday, March 23.

In the Constituent Cortes a proposition made by Señor ORENSE, to disqualify persons holding office in the service of the State from sitting as representatives in the Assembly, was adopted, though strongly opposed by the Government.

A procession of 200 women marched through the streets yesterday to the Hall of the Cortes, and presented a petition against military conscription.

A Guard Mobile has been organized in Andalusia, to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

FRANCE.

The Army Contingent Adopted—Death of Marquise de la Valliette.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 23.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the army contingent of 100,000 men required by the Government was voted.

The session was then adjourned to the 31st instant.

Mme. la Marquise DE LA VALLETTE, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

French and Belgian journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed Conference between France and Belgium to harmonize their mutual commercial interests.

Death of a Mexican General.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 23.

The Mexican General ALMONTE died in this city last evening. He was 57 years old.

Practical Extension of the Pacific Railroad—The Illinois Railroad Bill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 23.

A special dispatch from Omaha says the Union Pacific Railroad will commence carrying passengers and mails to Ogden, 1,034 miles west from Omaha, on Thursday next.

Governor PALMER, of Illinois, has signed the bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing the railroad companies in the State to divide their Board of Directors into three classes, the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election for officers next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election after such classification, the stockholders shall elect for a term of three years a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of election.

VIRGINIA.

Arrest of Prominent State Officials—A New Railroad Contracted For.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 23.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, the Police arrested Governor WELLS, H. C. BOND, Register in Bankruptcy, and L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, on the charge of purloining from the Post Office a letter written by W. H. SAMUEL, Ex-Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, to EDGAR ALLEN, ex-member of the State Constitutional Convention. The parties were before United States Commissioner CAHOON to-day, and were bailed until to-morrow, to which time the case was continued. This is the same charge that was published at the Petersburg Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, March 23.

S. F. BEACH, United States District-Attorney, will be summoned to Richmond from this place to-morrow to attend the examination of Governor WELLS and others.

LOUIS S. HOLDEN, formerly of Steuben, N. Y., and now a resident of Jefferson, Tenn., fell dead at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad this morning. He had on his person money and valuables to the amount of $1,100.

The contract is closed by which the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad is to be completed to Winchester this year, and a new Board of Directors was elected to-day. LEWIS MCKENSIE, President, and OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts, H. D. COOKE, of Washington, and S. MCCOMB, of Delaware, are the new directors. Branches of the road are to be built at Washington.

PACIFIC COAST.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad—The Mining Excitement—Another Earthquake Experienced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 21.

Another section of the Central Pacific Railroad was completed yesterday, making 590 miles of track east of Sacramento.

The White Pine excitement is unabated, notwithstanding bitter cold weather and heavy snowstorms are prevailing there.

The rush of people thither is increasing, and new and rich discoveries are daily reported. Hundreds of companies are already incorporated here to work the White Pine mines, and are still being formed at the rate of three to five per day.

Late Alaska advices report business dull and Indians quiet.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Chaumangin Island and Northeast Harbor Feb. 19.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered in British Columbia, eighty miles from Cariboo.

There is a rumored disturbance on Queen Charlotte's Island of such a character that the Government has been compelled to send a gunboat there to suppress it.

Safety of General Custer—An Irish Emigration Society.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 23.

General NICHOLS has received advices that on the 6th of March General CUSTER and command were on the North Fork of the Red River, near the base of the Washita Mountains, and were getting along finely.

General SCHOFIELD and staff leave for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day, at which point the General will establish his temporary headquarters.

A movement is on foot to call an Irish national convention of delegations from the Irish religious benevolent societies of the United States, the object being to form a Central Bureau in New-York, with auxiliary societies through all the States, for the purpose of furnishing aid and information to Irishmen in regard to the price of land, labor, &c.; and to render any other assistance necessary to secure the benefits of Irish emigration.

Twenty of BRIGHAM YOUNG's wives arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to-day, to visit friends at that city and Omaha, and will continue their journey to Washington.

The ice in the Missouri River is moving, and there is every prospect of an early opening of navigation.

Serious Railroad Accident in Illinois—Ex-Governor Seymour Among the Injured.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 22.

This morning, at about 9 o'clock, two coaches and a sleeping-car were thrown from the track on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, some two miles west of Washington, Ill. A large number of passengers, including Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, were on the train, some thirty-five or forty of whom were more or less injured, though but few severely. WM. SCOTT, of Peoria, was badly hurt in the back; WM. GUTHRIE, Columbus, Ohio, slight injuries in the head, hips and back; JAMES WOOLEY, Lawrence, Mass., cut in the temple; EDWARD KELLEY, Lawrence, Mass., right arm broken and hip hurt; MARY SCHUEBLEY, Woodbury, Penn., slightly hurt in the knee; D. C. COPPICK, boy, head cut; EMANUEL TAYLOR, Ohio, severely cut in the head; Mr. HURST, of Westfield, N. J., cut in the head and badly bruised; L. H. MAYER, Chicago, cut in the head; and several others slightly injured. Governor SEYMOUR was in the sleeping-car, but received only a few scratches.

The Mississippi River is open at Dubuque, and a slight rise would open navigation.

A special dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says $5,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Iowa and State Line Railroad Company will soon be issued by that Company, with J. EDGAR THOMPSON, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, as trustee.

Heavy Snow-Storms in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 23.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed to-day. Seven inches have fallen here, and fourteen at White River Junction. The 10 A. M. train on the Northern Road is banked at Danbury, and the afternoon down train on the Montreal Road is fast at Rumney. All trains north are more or less delayed. The storm continues this evening.

No train has passed either way over the Montreal Road since morning. The down train is stuck at Rumney and the up train at Quincy, four miles apart. The noon cars out of Boston for this road stopped here. The afternoon train over the Northern Road has arrived four hours and a half late, and the up train this morning arrived at White River Junction at 7 o'clock this evening, six hours later.

The Mobile Races.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 23.

The second day's races on the Magnolia Course, took place to-day with a good attendance.

The first race was for the Tuscaloosa Scientific and Art Association Stake, for Alabama-raised horses of all ages, $20 entrance, play or pay, $250 added by the Association, mile heats, for which four started, it being won by E. WARWICK'S *Transit* in two straight heats.

SUMMARY.

E. Warwick's ch. c. Transit, 4 years old, by Bleakwind, dam Prairie Flower, by Sovereign	1	1
W. Cottrill's br.f. Mollie Ingersoll, 4 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Sigma, by Epsilon	2	2
T. W. Pennock's b. f. Nellie McDonald, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler	4	3
W. H. Williamson's Lewis E. Smith, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by imp. Sovereign	3	dr.

Time—1:52, 1:52.

The second race, for a purse of $500, two-mile heats, was walked over by Captain MOORE'S *Privateer*.

The Case of Twitchell, the Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, March 23.

The Supreme Court of this city to-day refused the application for a writ of error in the case of TWITCHELL, thus finally disposing of the case.

Suspension of Martial Law in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, March 23.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the Memphis *Appeal* last evening, says: The Governor sent a message to the Legislature announcing the removal of martial law in Crittenden County, it being the last county in the State to be relieved from martial law.

The Governor recommends the establishment of a Court of Claims; also, the enactment of a law making State bonds receivable for all taxes. The bonds have risen from 65 to 90 cents.

ASIA.

Official Naval Dispatches—Progress of the Revolution in Japan—Death of the King of Siam.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

Voluminous dispatches were received this morning from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron.

A letter dated at Hongkong, Jan. 9, relative to affairs in China and Japan, mentions that a difficulty had occurred between the English subjects on the island of Formoso and the Chinese residents there. There is considerable trade between the island and the mainland in camphor, one of the products, of the island and principally collected in that portion of the island occupied by the aborigines. Some English traders purchased a quantity of camphor in the interior, which was seized by order of the Mandarins, in transitu to the port of shipment, under some flimsy pretext. In addition to this, some English missionaries were insulted and improperly treated. A demand was made by the English Consul for redress and the immediate delivery of the camphor, which was refused. Some English ships of war went there, and landed troops in the face of a large Chinese force, and killed a number of them, when the Chinese came to terms, paid damages and apologized.

Affairs in Japan continue unsettled. The seat of war has been transferred from the island of Niphon to that of Tesso-enemeoto. The Admiral of the Tycoon has gone to Hakodadi with his squadron and some transports full of troops, and has taken the place. It is reported that the Mikado's Government has chartered several steamers for the purpose of transporting troops to expel him.

Admiral ROWAN, as soon as he heard of the revolution in Spain, sent the *Iroquois* to Manilla to look after our interests there in case of disturbances. The French Consul had requested Admiral ROWAN to send out vessels to search for the corvette *Le Marge*, which sailed from Saigou on the 1st of November for Yokohama. The *Juno*, that sailed for the same place fifteen hours later, had returned to Saigou dismasted and otherwise injured by a typhoon. It is believed that the *Le Marge* foundered. Admiral ROWAN sent the *Iroquois* to search the Philippine Islands and about there, and would send the *Oneida* down the coast of Hainan and Cochin-China. The health of the squadron was good.

Among the inclosures in the dispatches is a letter from the Prime Minister of Siam to Admiral ROWAN, announcing the death of PRABAL SOURDET PHRA CHOM KLOW, King of Siam. His Majesty died on the 1st of October, having been sick since the 27th of August. He was 64 years of age, and had reigned over seventeen years. The officers whose duties are to attend the Royal dead, clothed His Majesty's remains in regal robes, and deposited them in a golden urn, which was conveyed in procession to the Grand Palace, and placed in state in the wings of the palace called "Dootcha Let Maha Prasal," according to the custom usually adopted with regard to the remains of former Kings of Siam. The Princes, relatives of his late Majesty, and the Ministers of the Government, both high and low, then met, consulted together, and unanimously agreed to the accession of the eldest son of the late Majesty to the throne of Siam. There was no dispute anywhere regarding the choice, and merchants and traders followed up their avocations in peace and prosperity as heretofore. To the letter of the Prime Minister, Admiral ROWAN responded with one of condolence, and also congratulated the Ministers and Royal family upon the happy crowning of a successor who, he hoped, will pursue the same line of friendly and liberal policy toward the United States which marked the reign of his father.

Commander CARTER, commanding the *Monocacy*, in a dispatch from Yokohama, of Dec. 31, states that on application of the United States Minister, he expected to take him to Yeddo on the 2d of January. It was understood that all the Foreign Ministers would have interviews with the Mikado on the 4th and 5th of January. The English, French and Italian Ministers were taken to Yeddo in the vessels of their respective nations. Minister VAN VALKENBURG advised Commander CARTER that the American steamer *Mars* had proceeded to Yeddo on the 15th of December, for the purpose of taking on board 800 soldiers to be conveyed to Hakodadi, and requested him to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent her committing the contemplated breach of neutrality, which, in the opinion of the Minister, involved additional risk to the lives and property of American citizens at that port, who have to rely upon the observance of strict neutrality for immunity from danger. In accordance therewith, Commander CARTER advised the agents of the vessel-owners, and the contract was thrown up. The *Azof*, a steamer of the Peninsular and Orintal Company, it is said, got the same charter with the knowledge of the British Minister. She went to Yeddo and returned to Yokohama with a large number of Japanese on board. Subsequently the *Asof* and a North German steamer went out, bound for the vicinity of Hakodadi. At last accounts from there all was quiet, and the foreign population seemed rejoiced at the change of rulers. No apprehension of danger was felt, either to person or property.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce on the Grain Trade.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, March 23.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom was referred the proposition presented by the Warehouse and Elevating Associations of New-York, have reported a series of resolutions to the effect that the Milwaukee Board of Trade heartily approves of the proposition that all grain should be discharged from canal-boats immediately on arrival at New-York, the rates of elevating and storage at the same time being reduced to one-half those now charged; and we respectfully recommend receivers and dealers in New-York and elsewhere to unite with the Warehouse and Elevating Associations in devising such system as will best accomplish this end.

Resolved, That the system of longer or shorter credit on purchases of grain in the seaboard cities, introduces an element of risk and uncertainty which is entirely unnecessary, and, at the same time, detrimental to trade, by increasing the hazard of legitimate business, and imposing a heavy tax in the shape of interest guarantees and actual losses to dealers; and the establishment of the system of selling grain only for delivery is imperatively called for.

Resolved, That the charges levied for elevating, transfer, insurance, &c., at the Eastern Lake ports, and especially at the port of Buffalo, are notoriously excessive and unjust, being maintained only by a combination of interests which are entirely opposed to the necessities of commerce and to the principles recognized in the present era of commercial progress; and while we enter our most earnest protest against this system, we notice with pleasure that some movement is now being made by grain dealers in Buffalo to bring about a reduction in the charges on grain passing through that port.

Resolved, That the heavy tolls levied by the State of New-York on all produce passing through her canals, are unwise and an excessive burden on the Western trade, injurious alike to her interest and to ours, annually diverting an increasingly large portion of the trade which should naturally follow the Erie Canal, to seek other channels of outlet, thereby lessening her completeness of equipments and rendering transportation more expensive and insecure; and as our situation at the most northern important shipping points on the Western lakes renders us more dependent on the facilities afforded by the State of New-York for the transport of our produce, and identifies our interests in this relation more closely with hers, we feel the more deeply that every consideration of true policy calls for a large reduction of tolls and the utmost facilities for the accommodation of Western trade, and that unless the transit charges on our produce are lessened, or we can develop some new outlets suited to our position and wants, much of the trade that now employs our railroads and lake marine will be diverted from us to other and cheaper routes of transit, and we shall suffer, in common with New-York, in the loss of a large portion of the trade that legitimately belongs to us.

Atrocious Murder in Saratoga County.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 23.

A woman named MABB was murdered at Fishouse Village, Saratoga County, yesterday morning, by a mulatto with whom she had formerly lived as paramour. The mulatto entered her house and asked her if she was married to MABB, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, fired five shots at her, three of which entered her head and one her neck. The murderer immediately gave himself up, and is now in Ballston jail.

The Non-Resident Trader Difficulty.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 23.

WILLIAM A. DIETRICH, salesman for a harness establishment at Wellsville, Penn., who was arrested on the 18th inst., on the charge of violating the act of the Assembly relating to non-resident traders, was arraigned yesterday, and on the conclusion of the evidence, was held in the sum of $800 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Great Musical Peace Festival at Boston—Extensive Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The Board of Aldermen, after granting a hearing to the remonstrants against the erection of a building on the Common for the Peace Festival, voted, with two negatives, to adhere to the original order granting the right. The contributions in aid of the festival now amount to $94,000.

The Waban Mills for the manufacture of sheathing paper, in Needham, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; insured for $20,000.

The Hudson River Navigation.

GARRISONS, N. Y., Tuesday, March 23.

Navigation still remains closed north of Poughkeepsie. A heavy snow-storm set in at 4 o'clock A. M., but has turned to rain, and the weather is now moderating. At Hyde Park the people still cross the Hudson on the ice.

A gentleman who arrived here direct from St. Johns, N. B., this morning says the snow there is six feet deep on the level, and that the Canadians are deserting the "flats," as they fear a disastrous flood.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$43,900,000
Loans	99,794,251
Specie	1,373,586
Legal Tenders	11,029,292
Due from other banks	13,439,610
Due to other banks	12,578,998
Deposits	33,409,836
Circulation	25,359,312

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 23.—The legislative committee, which has been engaged since Jan. 14 in trying the contested election case of Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, Republican, against THOMAS GREENBANK, Democrat, for Judgeship in Philadelphia, this afternoon agreed to report in favor of Mr. THAYER, who will accordingly take the seat now occupied by GREENBANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—In the State Legislature to-day, the House granted to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company the right to build a railroad from this city to the State line in Cumberland, thence to connect with the Company's present road to Boston, thus forming a second railroad between this city and Boston. The petition has been pending three or four years.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 23.—The highway locomotive steam engine built in this city, and designed to run on the common roads of California, and furnish power for sawing lumber, &c., made an experimental trip through Main-street. It was guided by horses, and run at a speed of about three miles an hour, and although not yet perfected, gave evident demonstration of its practicability and utility.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock this evening says that Governor CLAYTON has ordered the military prisoners held in Crittenden County turned over to the civil authorities.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—An Israelite, named HIRSCH, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in a Hebrew Synagogue in this city. PATRICK HAGERTY, a laborer, was killed to-day by a falling rock at the stone quarry near this city.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 23.—ADDISON AZER, *alias* Hauser, CHARLES WEBER and WILLIAM SMITH, in prison on various charges, escaped this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office-Bill Question—Probability of a Modification—The Secretary of the Treasury to Repay Interest on Public Debt—Reorganization of the Judiciary System.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

The question of what shall be done with the Tenure-of-Office act still agitates the political situation here, to the exclusion of everything else. The only action in the Senate was to recommit the bill, in accordance with the caucus resolution yesterday. The Judiciary Committee have had the matter under consideration to-day, but it is impossible to learn anything of their conclusions. One thing, however, is certain—either the modification of the law so as to have none of its objectionable features or its total repeal. Some Senators will adhere to the recognition of the right and power of the Senate to control removals, but a majority are more likely to relinquish even this, and modify the law so that the President will simply be required to send in all nominations made during the recess within a certain number of days after the Senate meets. This will prevent him from keeping the offices full of his own appointees, without regard to the Senate, as was formerly the case. Another caucus is called to-morrow morning to give this matter further consideration. The struggle for office goes on as vigorously as ever. Applications with indorsements and recommendations are fast accumulating in the various Departments, and the different Secretaries have ample work before them, on this subject alone, for the next two or three months. The President's views in reference to his duties under the Tenure-of-Office act are not known to have undergone any material change, and unless the law is repealed, or radically modified, it is very certain that the Senate, after the adjournment of Congress, will not be detained many weeks in Executive Session.

The office-seekers, who are here in reasonably large numbers, are using every energy to secure a total repeal of the law, and the pressure on the members of the House to reject anything short of absolute repeal is almost unprecedented.

The feeling in the House against the Senate runs very high, and the mutual denunciations of one another that are indulged in by both Houses are by no means edifying, and hardly constitutional. A Senator to-night, in reply to the question when he thought the Tenure-of-Office question would be disposed of, said he had no idea whatever; the whole thing appeared so confused and was in such a position now that any prophecy as to its final result would be extremely hazardous.

THE PREPAYMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to Congress, asking for authority of law to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period of six months, by using the surplus gold in the Treasury for that purpose. The Senate Finance Committee had already agreed upon a bill to that effect, and Senator SHERMAN put it upon its passage without delay. It permits the Secretary to anticipate the payment of interest for a period of one year, with a rebate of six per cent. on the same. Mr. BOUTWELL was not clear whether this power already existed; hence his letter asking that it be explicitly granted. This may be regarded as the beginning of a policy by the new Secretary, having for its object the appreciation of Government bonds to par at the earliest possible period. Letters from London, from a very reliable source, written just after the reception of the President's inaugural, and alluding to the Public Credit bill, express the opinion that our bonds will shortly advance to par, and that should no untoward event occur it will be practicable to refund our present six per cent. bonds at five per cent. before the close of the year.

POST OFFICE BILLS.

The Senate Post Office Committee will meet to-morrow morning. There are several important bills before the Committee, but there is not much probability that action will be taken on any of them at the present session of Congress.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

The Senate to-day passed one of the most important bills of the session, viz: The one to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States which Mr. JOHNSON refused to sign before the expiration of his term. It is designed to relieve the Justices of the Supreme Court from circuit duty. The Judicial system remains as it is, but an additional Justice is placed on the Supreme Bench, and provision is made for Circuit Judges.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs considered to-day the Senate bill reorganizing the navy and marine corps. After a thorough discussion, they decided to postpone action on the bill until next December. There is a great deal of opposition to it, because it consolidates with a most unsparing hand, and many officers claim that it only perpetuates the feuds that have afflicted the navy for the past twenty-five years.

RECENT NOMINATIONS.

The only appointments made to-day were two Revenue, one Customs and one State. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Esq., a well-known lawyer of New-York, at present Republican member of the Assembly from Orange County, and recently counsel for and a director in the Erie Railroad Company, was nominated for Assistant Secretary of State. He is a man of decided ability, fine address and much executive force. He will accept the position.

Secretary BOUTWELL yesterday appointed WM. B. F. PRESCOTT, of Concord, N. H., Special Agent of the Treasury Department, in place of HARRY BINGHAM. Mr. PRESCOTT will be assigned to duty in New-England.

THE TREASURY PRINTING.

The Committee appointed by Secretary BOUTWELL to examine into the affairs of the Printing Division at the Treasury Department, consisting of Messrs. H. D. COOK, WM. A. SHANNON and Mr. GUTHRIE, the latter of the Treasurer's office, will probably complete their examination to-morrow, and immediately begin the preparation of their report. Most of the employes of the Printing Division, who were suspended while the examination was in progress, have been again put to work, and the business is going on as usual.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Among the important questions which must be disposed of before the adjournment of Congress is the Georgia case, which involves the subject of the reconstruction of that State, and her claim to admission to representation in Congress. Hon. R. B. BULLOCK, Governor, Hon. HENRY P. FARROW, Attorney-General, Hon. EPHRAIM TWEEDY and Hon. BENJAMIN AYRES, Republican members of the Georgia Assembly, arrived here to-day, and are endeavoring to procure the settlement of the question. The bill of Mr. EDMUNDS, now on the table of the Senate, throws the State back again under a Provisional Government.

Senator ANTHONY, in conformity with the determination of the Republican caucus, one week ago, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate this morning. In the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. ANTHONY presided over the deliberations of the Senate to-day.

The Judiciary bill, which passed the Senate to-day, will, if it should go through the House, place at the disposal of the President a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The politicians have already begun to unmake President GRANT'S Cabinet, and are talking of Attorney-General HOAR for the position. Friends and admirers of Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN are talking of him for Mr HOAR'S place.

COURTESIES TO THE PRESS.

The newspaper correspondents, and through them the public, are indebted to the President for facilities in the matter of the nominations, such as have never before been granted to them. Under the old system, when a nomination was sent in, the only way of ascertaining anything about it was through Senators or the Executive Clerk. A list of the nominations is now sent simultaneously with the message containing them, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for the accommodation of the newspaper men.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEWIS DOWNING, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, in a memorial to Congress, calls attention to the fact that since 1866, as he is reliably informed, treaties have been made with various tribes of Indians, with a view of settling them on the Cherokee domain, (west 96th degree, west long.) They were made in plain violation of the Cherokee treaty of 1866. In this the Cherokees, so far from having contracted with the said Indian treaties in the sale of these lands, were not even consulted as to the price at which the United States has undertaken to dispose of them. He begs leave to express the earnest desire of the Cherokees to carry out the provisions of the treaties with the utmost good faith, and that he, as their Chief, will spare no pains, and lose no occasion to preserve and strengthen the happy relations now existing between the Cherokees and the United States Government; but he deems it his duty to state most respectfully that he fears it will be beyond his power to restrain the Cherokees from resisting all encroachments from other Indians.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President COLFAX, with his wife and sister, left Washington this morning for Andover, Ohio, his wife's former home. He will return to this city in a few days, to preside in the Senate till the end of the session. He is not going to New-Orleans, as incorrectly reported.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The following appointments, at large, have been made by the President of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy:

John Marshall Robinson, son of Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson; J. Kendall Dexter, of Philadelphia; Edmond B. Underwood, of New-York; Frederick Van Vliet, son of Brigadier-General Stewart Van Vliet, of Illinois; Thomas Benton Howard, of Illinois; James Duane, son of Brigadier-General Duane; Frank J. Jenkins, son of Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins; J. Stockett Jouett, son of Commander J. E. Jouett; Charles J. Badger, son of Commodore Badger; Augustus L. Case, Jr., son of Commodore A. L. Case. Commander Charles H. Baldwin has been ordered to duty as Navigation Officer at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Lieutenant-Commander Geo. M. Bache has been ordered to duty as Equipment Officer at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on the motion of R. M. Corwin, Esq., Edward Stittings, Esq., of Kansas, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, J. E. L. Hamilton, Esq., of New-York, was also admitted. On motion of E. L. Gould, Esq., J. B. Southard, Esq., of California, was also admitted to practice.

The following cases were decided:

No. 114.—Dennis Mulligan, plaintiff, *vs.* John Corbins. The argument of this cause was continued by John W. Moore, Esq., of counsel for defendant in error, and concluded by Hon. Garrett Davis, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 120.—Jeremiah Clark, et al., appellants, *vs.* William S. Rayburn. This cause was, on motion of Edward Stittings, Esq., of counsel for appellee, passed for the present.

No. 121.—The steamboat *Belfast*, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Boon & Co. et al. This cause was argued by P. Philips, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant in error.

No. 122.—Henry Druhman, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Charles G. Stiful. Ordered to be continued to the next term of this Court.

No. 123.—James T. Austin, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The City of Boston. This cause was submitted to the Court on printed argument by Jose J. Austin, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file printed arguments.

No. 124.—The United States, appellant, *vs.* Theodore Adams. This cause was, on motion of Attorney-General Hoar, passed until Monday next.

No. 125.—The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Thomas Nichols. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Dick, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 23.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, Senator ANTHONY was nnanimously elected President *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. COLFAX, and the Secretary was directed to inform President GRANT and the House of Representatives of the election.

MR. ANTHONY'S SPEECH.

Mr. ANTHONY took the chair and thanked the Senate for the honor it had conferred upon him. He said: Senators, I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence and favor. I will endeavor to the best of my ability to discharge the duties which you impose upon me, duties which would be quite too difficult for my undertaking did I not know how they will be lightened by the traditional forbearance, courtesy and dignity of the august body over whose deliberations it is your pleasure that I temporarily preside. The Secretary will now read the journal of yesterday.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented a petition for woman suffrage, and remarked that as in his deliberate judgment the voters of this country have less to do with the management of their Government affairs than other people, there could be no great harm in granting the prayer of the petitioners.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. MORRILL reported from the Committee on Finance, a bill to amend the National Currency act by extending certain penalties to accessories, which was passed. The bill is the same that was passed at the last session.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and asked its immediate consideration. He had read by the Secretary a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the financial condition of the country was such that it might be wise to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months, and he was doubtful whether he had the authority to do so under the existing laws. The bill was passed. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever he deems it for the public interest, to prepay the interest of the public debt for a period not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

BILLS TAKEN UP.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with an amendment a joint resolution giving construction to the acts of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in building railroads.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely a bill to allow Deputy Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, acting as Assessors, the pay of Collectors and Assessors.

The bill to declare the westerly extension of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad and Postroad was taken up and amended, and then laid aside.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to recommit the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution to continue the pay of enlisted men in the army at the present rate of $16 a month, until the 30th of June, 1871. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ALASKA MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the regular conveyance of the mails between Portland, Oregon, and Alaska.

Mr. HARLAN presented a memorial of LOUIS DOWNING, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, remonstrating against the Government giving any portion of the Cherokee reservation to other tribes without compensating the Cherokees.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States—was taken up.

Mr. DRAKE resumed his argument against the bill reported by the Committee, and in favor of his amendment, offered yesterday. The bill of the Committee, he thought, was a most unfortunate one. It was an attempt to revive a scheme exploded and rejected sixty years ago, and, if adopted now, it would greatly increase the number of officers, add more than $100,000 a year to the cost of the judicial system of the country, and make a change so radical that, if found disastrous in practice, as it certainly would be, it could hardly ever be got rid of. The subject was too important to be properly dealt with in haste at a short session like the present. He hoped, therefore, that, if the Senate did not adopt his amendment, it would reject the mischievous bill reported by the Committee, or at least postpone action upon it until the next session.

Mr. TRUMBULL briefly defended the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He thought it hardly necessary to do so, however, because it had already received the approval of both Houses, and failed to become a law only because it had not been signed by the President. The reasons for the bill had already been given, the chief one being the necessity for relieving the United States Courts from the overwhelming pressure of business, and the people of the country from the consequent vexations and delays, in some cases amounting to a denial of justice. It was therefore important that the bill should be considered at this session, and he saw no good reason why it should not be, because it proposed to leave the present system and mode of procedure unchanged, and merely to provide an additional force for the transaction of business. He did not believe that any less costly plan of meeting existing difficulties could be devised.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the subject required more deliberate consideration than it could possibly receive at this session, and was therefore in favor of postponing it until next session. Several plans had been proposed for the reorganization of the Federal judicial system, and he had proposed one which, of course, he thought the best, and there would be greater certainty of doing this important work wisely by postponing action until December, leaving these various plans to be considered during the interval by the Judges and lawyers of the country. He therefore moved to postpone action on the pending bill until next session.

Mr. SAWYER said that postponement until next session really meant postponement until the last days of the session, when the same reasons urged now for delay would probably be urged again for further delay. The United States Courts in his section of the country were completely overwhelmed with business, and must have immediate relief if justice was to be administered there at all. He knew one gentleman who had a case which he had been trying for three years to get tried, but without success, and there were many other such cases.

Mr. STEWART said that there was special necessity in many parts of the country for the early passage of this bill. Each of the plans proposed for the purpose had its own merits, but the Committee felt satisfied that this was more generally acceptable than any of the others, and he hoped it would be passed by the Senate without delay.

Mr. THURMAN thought that Mr. DRAKE'S amendment abolishing the Circuit Courts, devolving their duties upon the District Courts, and creating one Circuit Court in each district would, if adopted, produce an insurrection of the Bar.

The motion to postpone was debated at some length, and the merits of the pending bill and amendment were incidentally discussed.

Mr. SPRAGUE introduced a bill to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army; and a bill in relation to retired officers, with an amendment. The motion to postpone the bill to reorganize the judicial system was then lost by a vote of 11 to 44.

The amendment offered by Mr. DRAKE was then rejected. Mr. DRAKE offered an additional section providing that no judgment of affirmance shall be made in any case in the United States Supreme Court when the Judges sitting are equally divided in opinion, and that such cases shall be heard again when there is an additional number of Judges sitting.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the substance of the amendment, but thought it inopportunely offered at this time. It related to a mere matter of practice which could be provided for at another time.

Mr. DRAKE denied that it related to a mere matter of practice. It was a provision absolutely necessary to secure justice to appellants, and he hoped it would not be rejected on the mere *ipse dixit* of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 29.

Mr. SUMNER offered a section providing

That any Judge of any United States Court, who shall be seventy years old, upon his written application to the President, be retired from active service, with a continuance of salary at the same rate as when in active service.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the provision himself, but feared that if put into this bill it would defeat it in the House.

Mr. SPRAGUE thought the lawyers in the House might possibly approve the bill because of this provision, but felt quite confident no person likely to be a client would oppose it. He was in favor of trying the experiment proposed.

Mr. MORTON favored the provision, but preferred that it should be made a separate bill.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the amendment because it did not require Judges seventy years old to resign, but simply authorized their retirement.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill was then passed in the following form:

That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice of said court.

SEC. 2. That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The Circuit Courts in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Circuit or by the Circuit Judge of the Circuit, or by the District Judge of the District sitting alone or by the Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judge sitting together, in which case the Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, or in the absence of either of them by the other, who shall preside, and the District Judge, and such Courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such Court by direction of the presiding Justice or Judge, who shall designate the business to be done. Each may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall each receive an annual salary of $6,000.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

SEC. 5. That the Clerks of the Circuit Court shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges, respectively, and the Clerks of the District Courts by the District Judges, respectively.

Provided, That the present Clerks of said Court shall continue in office until other appointments be made in their places, or they be otherwise removed.

At 4:40 the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WARD presented the memorial and resolution of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public meeting, against removing political disabilities in that State, and asking for a law to enforce Article Fourteen of the Constitution.

Mr. BROOKS presented the memorial of the National Union of Bricklayers for a charter incorporating them as a National Union.

Mr. MOORE (N. J.) presented the petition of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company for protection of the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill providing that Judges of the Supreme Court shall not sit on the hearing of appeals and writs of error from their decisions as Circuit Judges. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

TAXES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave here to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. BROOKS objected unless the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, or to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JULIAN declined to have it so referred, and withdrew the resolution.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-General. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill extending for three years the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he did not believe that the country got the worth of its money in this matter, and, therefore, he was decidedly opposed to the rehabilitation of the Committee.

Mr. CULLOM inquired about the progress of the work, saying that he understood the Commission had only worked out two or three chapters.

Mr. BUTLER said he had seen four chapters, or parts of chapters, revised, and, at the same rate of revision, the work would not be done for years to come.

Mr. CULLOM inquired what amount of pay the Commissioners were receiving.

Mr. BUTLER said they had a salary of $5,000 each, and incidental expenses.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether, in opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) the work should be carried on to completion.

Mr. BUTLER—Not in the way it has been done; clearly not.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had examined some portions of the work, and that it was well done; it was a work of great necessity, and would be of incalculable value to the legal profession.

Mr. POLAND said that when, some three years ago, the President had nominated Mr. CALEB CUSHING as head of the Commission, that gentleman went before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and gave his personal pledge that if he were confirmed he would make that his business. He (Mr. POLAND) thought that that gentleman was open to some of the criticism of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) as he understood that he had never put pen to paper on the revision. Judge JOHNSON, another of the Commissioners, was in feeble health, and was about to resign. As to Judge JAMES, the third Commissioner, he was a painstaking and diligent man, who had informed himself thoroughly on the subject, and had done his portion of the work exceedingly well.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. BENJAMIN, GARFIELD, HOAR, BLAIR, WOODWARD, JENCKES, POLAND and BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

Mr. BUTLER said that Mr. CALEB CUSHING had early seen that it was futile to attempt to go through with the work, and had ceased work, and ceased taking his pay at an early period—not formally resigning, but ceasing to take his pay; he was certain of that.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment requiring the Commissioners to give their whole time and attention to the work.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested an amendment that the time should be extended for only one year, so that the matter would come before Congress again, and that Congress might know what progress was being made.

Mr. POLAND declined to let that amendment be offered, and moved the previous question.

The amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN was agreed to, and the bill passed.

DEFERRED BUSINESS.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury suggesting that he should be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months, on a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Various other Executive communications of no special importance were appropriately referred.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution to supply omissions in the enrollment of certain Appropriation bills of the last session were concurred in.

Mr. DAWES, in connection with it, stated on behalf of Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, the member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills who had charge of that particular bill at the last session, that he had only received that bill at 11:30 o'clock on the 4th of March; that it would take two hours to read the bill, and that with all the haste and diligence which he could use in getting the bill signed by the President, he had only reached the Executive Mansion at three minutes before 12. He had done his duty fully, and there should be no imputation on him.

The Senate joint resolution relative to Consular fees was passed, after an explanation by Mr. BANKS.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Commander W. A. KIRKLAND, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Commander CHARLES H. BALDWIN, of the United States Navy, to accept a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing Lieutenant-Commander ARTHUR YATES, Surgeon ALBERT L. GIHON, Passed Assistant Surgeon CHARLES H. WHITE and Assistant Surgeon JEROME H. KIDDER, of the United States Navy, to accept decorations from the King of Portugal, in recognition of humane services, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate joint resolution relative to lighthouses on the coast of Oregon was passed, after an explanation by Mr. DAWES.

The Senate bill for relief of ORLANDO BROWN was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill to provide for the enrollment and license of certain foreign vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, was the next business in order.

Mr. ALLISON moved to have the bill put on its passage. He explained it briefly, and stated that the subject had been considered by the Committee on Public Lands, and that he understood that the Committee was unanimous in favor of it.

Mr. JULIAN corroborated that statement.

Mr. LOGAN protested against one committee assuming business that properly belonged to another committee. There were two committees, each of which had more jurisdiction of the subject than the Committee on Public Lands had. Those were the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and on Roads and Canals. If the Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee were to allow such business to be taken jurisdiction of by other committees, he (Mr. LOGAN) wanted to know it, for he would decline serving on such a committee any further.

Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said he had been absent on account of illness, and did not know anything of the subject before the House. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) would find him as zealous in the rights of the Pacific Railroad Committee as he was himself.

Mr. LOGAN said he made no imputation on the gentleman.

Mr. ALLISON said that this class of bills had usually been referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN said the Committee on Public Lands had not assumed any jurisdiction. It had merely considered the bill informally to accommodate the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. ALLISON.)

Mr. WINANS, another member of the Committee on Public Lands, said that the bill had been informally considered and approved by the members of that Committee.

Mr. LOGAN inquired by what right! That Committee had considered a subject not referred to it!

Mr. WINANS replied that the members of the Committee had considered it by virtue of the right which God and their constituents had given them.

Mr. LOGAN—A God-given right, that is a new feature in legislation. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINANS moved an amendment, providing that the Company shall have no more or greater proportion of land, or other aid, than it would have been entitled to if the act had not been passed.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. WARD, CLARKE, PAINE and TAFFE, when Mr. ALLISON moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. The previous question was not seconded, and then, on motion of Mr. WARD, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The next business on the Speaker's table was as follows: The Senate resolution rescinding the concurrent resolution of last session for the creation of a Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service. Non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a Committee of Conference was asked.

The Senate bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry was passed, after an explanation by Mr. STOKES.

COMMITTEE CLERKSHIPS.

The resolution for the appointment of clerks to the Committees on Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs and Roads and Canals, was offered and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.

Mr. HILL introduced a joint resolution, extending the provisions of the act establishing a line of American steamships between New-York and Europe. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate concurrent resolution for a joint special Committee on the removal of disabilities, and moved non-concurrence on the ground that the Senate had since then appointed a special committee of its own.

Mr. BROOKS said he trusted that the rumor that the Reconstruction Committee would soon report a general bill for amnesty would prove true; amnesty, not for one party alone, but for men of both parties without preference or distinction. It was quite time that the House had arrived at some such conclusion, and he was quite sure that the country expected it. The time had arrived when the olive branch should be extended to all portions of the country. He had hitherto voted for all bills to remove disabilities, but would vote no more for one-sided pardons for party purposes. The rumor had gone out that the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) had such a bill in contemplation. He trusted that it was so. The gentleman from Massachusetts would render great service to the country if his heart was open enough, generous enough, to embrace all portions of the country and all parties.

Mr. BUTLER said he thought, and he hoped the Reconstruction Committee would come to the same conclusion, that there should be some means by which men could have their political disabilities removed without having to come to Congress getting it done through Omnibus bills. He hoped to be able within a day or two to present to the House, for reference to that Committee, some such proposition. He desired to assure the gentleman from New-York, and the House, and the country, that his heart was large enough and generous enough to take in any man that is now loyal and true to the Union, whatever may have been his past offences. He did not think they could have reconstruction on any other basis. On that ground he proposed to remove all political disabilities from all men who came within that definition.

The resolution was non-concurred in.

Various other bills on the Speaker's table were referred, and then the House, at 3:30, adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Sleeping Car Rolls Down an Embankment—Fourteen Persons Injured.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press, March 22.

At a few minutes after 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a Pullman sleeping car attached to the night mail Great Western Railroad going west, got off the track a mile or two east of Beachville station, and rolled over an embankment to the bottom, a fall of about fifteen feet. The box became disconnected from the truck, and was pitched forward, making one complete revolution in its descent, and lodging upon the ice of a creek near by. The cause of the accident is said to have been a broken rail, consequent upon the late frost. All the sleeping berths were occupied, there being between twenty and thirty persons in the car, fourteen of whom were more or less injured, but only one very seriously. The car, on halting, took an upright position, and the interior work was found not to be very much disturbed. The passengers, mostly ladies, had been, of course, jostled about in great confusion. Mr. JAMES LAMONT, grain-dealer, of CHATHAM, sustained the greatest injury, his right lung being pierced by a bone splinter, and his jaw and three ribs broken. At the present writing he is progressing favorrbly. His wife was telegraphed to, and arrived here by the next train. Mrs. O. A. WHITTEMORE, of Denver City, Nevada, had her left shoulder dislocated. Mr. LAMONT, when he felt the car jolting on the ties, sprang to the bellrope to give the alarm, but had not time to do so before the car went over. The passengers were extricated without difficulty. One of them reports that there was very little excitement, and that the ladies bore up with remarkable bravery. The passage and both doors remained clear, and no one had any trouble in getting out. The injured were carefully attended to by the officials of the road, and shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning were brought on to this city, and placed under the care of Dr. MOORE, the company's physician. Eight in all, are at the Tecumseh House. The remainder of the passengers were able to go forward to their destination, and any damage they deemed themselves to have sustained was duly compensated for by the company's representatives.

The following is a complete list of casualties: Mr. LAMONT, Chatham, as described above; Dr. GRAVES, Chicago, cut over the left knee joint, bruised about the body and contused in hip; his mother-in-law, aged 75 years, who accompanied him, badly shaken; Dr. GUY, New-York, bruised; Mr. E. RICHARDSON, of Fitchburg, Mass., very slightly injured; Mr. J. B. TOZER, Hastings, Minn., slightly injured; Mrs. W. A. STRICKLAND, bruised over the loins and hips; Mr. D. HESS, of Albany, left shoulder bruised, one of his feet and right arm cut; Mrs. WHITTEMORE, as above. These parties were all sent to this city under the care of Dr. S. S. WALBANK, of Ingersoll.

Mr. G. H. HOWARD, Assistant General Manager; Mr. J. R. PRICE, Treasurer; Mr. W. WALLACE, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. MCKINNIS, Director, arrived from Hamilton by the day express; and, in conjunction with the Local Director, Mr. CHAS. HUNT, did all in his power to minister to the wants of the injured.

The Newport Steamers.

It is announced that the Newport steamers have been sold to Mr. James Fisk, Jr., for the Narragansett Steamship Company. The transfer will be made this week, if no unforseen obstacle presents itself in making up the details. Mr. FISK has settled matters satisfactorily with the Providence Railroad Company, thus obviating the only real difficulty that has heretofore stood in the way. The Stonington and New-London lines are to unite with the Fall River upon a uniform arrangement for passenger and freight rates, such arrangement to hold in force for a term of years. Mr. FISK says the steamers must leave this week, and if the dock is not ready at Fall River they will go to Newport until it is ready.

A MAN KILLED IN A SCUFFLE FOR A GUN.—Friday forenoon, about two miles north of Pittsfield, Warren County, a couple of young men, named JACKSON SMITH and —— BUELL, were engaged in a shooting match. A question arose as to which one was entitled to the first shot, and a scuffle ensued for the mastery of the gun. During the "tumble" the gun was accidentally discharged, and the ball penetrated the back of young SMITH, and passed through his heart, producing death instantly. The deceased was 18 years of age, and the only support of his widowed mother. He was a member of the Order of Good Templars, and will be buried by the Pittsfield Lodge.—*Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, March 22.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by R. W. Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1517—Hay vs. Hall, impl'd.
1525—N. Y. Guard. and Indem. Co. vs. Fritz.
1533—Herdtfelder et al. vs. Bauer.
1593—Struss vs. N. Haven Saw Mill Co.
1595—Leckie et al. vs. Sheban.
1599—Nat. B'k of N. H. vs. Havemeyer.
1605—Walton, Jr. vs. Cotter.
1607—Collins vs. Simonds et al.
1609—Metropol'n Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1611—Hicksrill and Coldspring Branch R.R. Co. vs. L. I. R.R. Co.

Nos.
1613—Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. Grener.
1615—Morehead vs. McNamee.
1617—Ponsot vs. Harward.
1623—France vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.
1625—Baller vs. Cen. Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
1627—Schuster vs. Levy.
1629—Blatchford et al., Ex'r, &c. vs. Merritt et al.
1631—Lasell et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1633—Baldwin vs. Pecare et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
589—Maurice et al., Ex'rs, vs. Gould.
422—Browner vs. The Mayor et al.
79—Quackenbos vs. Quackenbos.
1056—Doubet vs. Bernheimer.
1386—Fowler vs. Wood.
3792—Shepard vs. Justice et al.
1414—Crew vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.
1416—Carow vs. Woodhouse.
1418—Allerton vs. Chamberlain.
1420—Taylor et al. vs. McLaughlin, impl'd, &c.
1422—Wilmerding et al. vs. Friedman et al.

Nos.
1424—Manns vs. Jacoby et al.
1426—Simon vs. Faycon.
1428—New-Brunswick R. R. Co. vs. Merch'ts Steamboat Co.
1430—Kennedy, Rec'r, vs. Huyck et al.
1432—Painter vs. Easton et al.
1434—Muller et al. vs. Haines.
1436—Starr vs. Faller.
1440—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1442—Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1444—Wood vs. Richardson et al.
1446—Smith vs. McDoewll.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
650—Kinsey et al. vs. Scofield.
949—Eagleton Manufacturing Co. vs. Barton et al.
160—Merwin et al. vs. American Express Co.
1236—Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. Heustis et al.
1344—Surbrug et al. vs. Deisel et al.
1368—Flouberger et al. vs. Friedman et al.
1557—Manning et al. vs. Sollis.
1559—Skidmore et al. vs. Halsted et al.
1561—Mittnacht vs. Lutringshausen.

Nos.
1563—Mott et al. vs. Golder et al.
1565—Talft vs. Jackson.
1567—Buchanan et al. vs. Brown.
1569—Christie vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1571—Young vs. Roberts.
1575—Stittheimer et al. vs. Rothschild et al.
1577—Getty, Trustee, vs. Binsse et al., Executors.
1579—Bridget vs. Reinhard et al.
1583—Bear vs. Martin, &c.
1589—Burger et al. vs. Develin et al.
1591—Robinson vs. McCluskey.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
165—Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.
191—Walker vs. Decker.
161—De Leyer, Assignee, vs. Pike et al.
202—Melville vs. Sanderson et al.
237—Atlantic Dock Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
238—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney et al.
239—Buck, Ex'r, &c., vs. Crowell, Ex'r, et al.
240—Averill vs. Bowden.
241—Hinckley vs. Walsh, Ex'r.
243—Drake vs. Heron.
244—Baker vs. Byrne et al.
245—Bonliton vs. Doelger, impleaded.

Nos.
246—Cranston vs. Plumb et al.
247—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Destory et al.
248—Norton vs. Norton et al., Ex'rs, &c.
179—Hudson vs. Berrand.
189—Martin, Trustee, &c., vs. Brunswick Canal R. R. Co.
212—White vs. McLean et al.
223—Hobbs vs. Eddy.
166—Wilson et al. vs. Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
210—Connelly et al. vs. West Side and Yonkers Pat. Co.
225—Banking and Savings Institution vs. Cutler, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
399—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
703—Doyle vs. Mulrein.
673—Drude vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.
775—Lange vs. Cockerill.
771—Barrett, Adm'x, vs. Singer M'f'g. Co.
795—Kelly vs. Krader.
643—Agnew vs. Liverpool, N. Y. and Phila. S. S. Co.
893—Bouton vs. Elmer et al.

Nos.
345—Hardaway Bolt, &c., M'f'g. Co. vs. Caldwell.
807—Stuart vs. Fitzpatrick.
809—Charney vs. Ross.
813—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
815—Repplier vs. Bloodgood, impl'd, &c.
817—Street et al. vs. Bloodgood, impl'd, &c.
819—Schmidt vs. Richard et al.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2225—Kniffen vs. Jonas.
2234—Grosch vs. Roemelt.
2163—Newark Pat. Leather Co. vs. Hilleman.
1802—Eppenenstein vs. Bauer.
1562—Gustner vs. Lyons.
1563—Gustner vs. Rindskopf.
2138½—Hubbell vs. Christie.
2241—Bache vs. Ruckenberg.
2252—Walsh vs. Walsh.
2259—Olivers vs. Jarlot.
2260—Keenan vs. Cassidy.
2262—Cox vs. Davis.

Nos.
2266—Campbell vs. Bucking.
2267—Green vs. McDuff.
2268—Steiner vs. Jonas.
2269—Bagley vs. Powers.
2271—Robb vs. Hart.
2272—Gent vs. Hastings.
2274—Prendergast vs. Jackson.
2276—Merwede vs. Leonard.
2277—Huser vs. Dulme.
2278—Stewart vs. Birdsall.
2280—Friedman vs. Deutsch.
2281—Prouty vs. Hempstead.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Equity Calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles Steck, Charles Harold and Adam Kissenger; homicide.
2—The People vs. John Collins and James Smith; burglary.
3—The People vs. Charles Smith; grand larceny.

Nos.
4—The People vs. John Stern; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Wm. Shute; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Elizabeth Watson; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Margaret Redden and Mary Martin; grand larceny.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACTS DISCHARGEABLE IN CONFEDERATE NOTES—PURCHASE AND SALE AT THE SOUTH UNDER CONFEDERATE AUTHORITY—PROMISSORY NOTE—PAROL EVIDENCE OF AN UNDERSTANDING THAT PAYMENT WAS TO BE IN PARTICULAR CURRENCY.

Joel Thorington vs. Smyth and Hartley.—In November, 1864, the appellant sold to the defendants a tract of land adjoining the City of Montgomery, Ala., for $45,000, receiving in payment therefor $35,000 in Confederate Treasury notes, and the note of the defendants for $10,000, payable one day after date. All the parties resided in Montgomery at the time of the purchase and sale.

These facts, in November, 1866, the note not having been paid, were made the grounds of a bill, filed by the appellant, to enforce payment thereof by making the vendor's equitable lien. The answer admitted the facts stated, but averred that at the time of the transaction the land was not worth more than $3,000 "in lawful, current money;" that there was no lawful, current money in Alabama at the time, the Government of the United States being there destroyed and overthrown, and the currency in use being notes of the Confederate States, in which, it was the understanding the note should be paid, and which at the time were not worth one dollar in money to twenty-five in currency. That although the purchase purports on its face to be for $45,000, it was, in fact, only nominally for that sum, as the $35,000 paid at the time was in Confederate notes. The bill was filed in the District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Judge Busteed presiding. The bill did not assert the contract to be illegal, but the Court so regarded it, the evidence having developed the fact that the contract could be discharged in Confederate notes.

From this decree appeal was taken to this Court, where it is maintained that the question is not whether the issue of Confederate States notes was a legal act, but whether an agreement to receive them in payment of a sale of property, made the contract between the parties illegal. It is conceded that if the object of the sale had been to aid the circulation and credit of the notes, and so advance the cause of the Confederacy, the case might be otherwise. But no such interest is averred or pretended. The consideration of the agreement is the land conveyed. There is no illegality in this. Founded on this consideration, the party promises to pay a certain amount of dollars, and he is not coerced to pay Confederate notes; at most, that is only a benefit which he might avail himself of. In 1864 the Confederate Government had existed *de facto* for three years. The currency which it issued was the only means whereby the people were enabled to carry on the avocations of life, and it would be monstrous to hold that, for this period, all their transactions were void because Confederate money was used to represent value. The result of the decree in this case is to permit the defendants to hold their title to a valuable tract of land, and to be discharged from the purchase money, while they admit that the notes in which they were to pay had a value at the time. If the decree had given the complainant the amount of the value of the notes at the time of the contract, there would have been an appearance of equity. But as it stands it is as void of morality as it is of equity. On the trial, the Court admitted evidence, against the objection of the complainant, to show that the understanding was that the payment called for was to be in Confederate notes. As to this ruling, it is contended that where a party has promised to pay so many "dollars," as in this case, there is no authority which would sanction evidence of an agreement that dollars meant, not what the law has determined, but something very different.—Confederate Treasury notes. The words of the contract are plain. There is no room for construction or explanation. But the defendants violated their agreement on their own construction of it, and as found by the Court. If payable in Confederate Treasury notes, it was payable on the 2d December, 1864; and such notes were not tendered on that day, nor at any subsequent time.

In conclusion, it is submitted that in any case there should have been a decree for the value of the Treasury notes at the time of sale, and that it is impossible that a Court of conscience shall turn the appellant out of Court without anything but the costs upon him. Such a Court will not permit the defendants to take advantage of their own wrong, refuse to pay when the notes are due and ever since, and still hold on to the land. They will be compelled to return the land or to pay for it such a sum as their contract engaged them.

The defendants rely on the ruling below and file no brief.

P. Phillips and W. P. Chilton for appellant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MARINE INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF POLICY—FREE OF PARTICULAR AVERAGE.

Francisco Hernandez et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance on 6,250 boxes of lemons shipped by the plaintiffs at Malaga on the steamer *Amsterdam* for New-York, in September, 1867. The vessel was wrecked near Montauk Point, but 4,071 boxes of the lemons were saved and delivered in a sound condition, except a small part of them slightly damaged. The policy provided that the insurance was made "free of particular average, but liable for loss of part by jettison," and there was a clause valuing the lemons at $4 25 per box, and that fruits were "free from average unless general."

A verdict was taken for the plaintiffs for $7,736 19, subject to the opinion of the Court. The plaintiffs claimed that the policy was a separate contract of insurance on each box of the lemons, and they relied solely upon the valuation clause in the policy to take the case out of the clauses of the policy which made the insurers liable only for a total loss of the whole 6,250 boxes.

Held by the Court—That that clause was not sufficient to take the case out of the meaning of the other clauses. (Newlin *vs.* Insurance Company; 20 Penn. R., 312.) That therefore the defendants were entitled to a verdict.

For plaintiffs, E. H. Owen and S. P. Nash; for defendants, J. H. Choate.

The Same vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action on another policy upon the same point, involving substantially the same questions. Judgment for defendants.

For plaintiffs, E. H. Owen and S. P. Nash; for defendants, R. S. Emmet.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. F. Z. Tucker.—The testimony in this case was continued yesterday. The defence called George W. Green, an officer in the Revenue, who testified that on January 16 he went with a Dr. Croft, from South Carolina, to visit this distillery; that he took with him a letter of introduction to the defendant from the Clerk of the Supervising Inspector, which letter was produced in evidence bearing that date; that they went up to the Collector's Office of that district and waited there till the chief clerk came in, who had gone to dinner, when they got a letter from him to the ganger, and then went to the distillery; that Mr. Ray was not there when they got there, and did not come while they were there; that they went through the place, and then, after waiting a while in the office, they left, and that when they got down to Union-square it was about twenty-five minutes past three.

The next witness was *B. W. Tucker*, a brother of the defendant, who testified to being at the distillery on that day; that he went there to see Mr. Ray on business, and got there about eleven A. M.; that Ray was not there, and did not come there till after the South Carolina gentleman left; that they came at from one to half-past, and left at a few minutes past three, and Ray came in a few minutes after; that after Ray came he had a talk with witness in the distillery, in which Ray told him that he thought the defendant was crazy, as he had a first-rate chance there to make some money if he would let him (Ray) make some, but he would not improve his chance.

On cross-examination, this witness was not able to remember dates definitely, or what occurred on other occasions.

The proceedings were then adjourned till to-day.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Bernard Hess, charged with an attempt to black mail a cigar manufacturer in 1867. This case was put off till to-day.

Commissioner BETTS issued a warrant for the arrest of Katharine Schauaman, charged with passing counterfeit money, and a warrant for the arrest of Charles Best, charged with embezzling letters at the Hudson City Post Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CASE OF ALLEGED BLACK-MAILING.

The United States vs. Farnham Z. Tucker.—The examination of witnesses for the defence was continued yesterday.

Before Commissioner Jones.

THE ALLEGED DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The case of the alleged drawback frauds was resumed yesterday.

Wm. H. Brinkerhoff testified as follows: I was in A. M. Wood's office as clerk from 1865 to 1868; I am acquainted with Laidlaw's handwriting; have often seen him write. Claims Nos. 51,190 and 51,633 were shown to the witness. The first, he said, I should say had been signed by Laidlaw; the signature on the second did not resemble Laidlaw's writing as closely as the other; the signatures on claims Nos. 51,346 and 51,350 looked like Laidlaw's writing; sometimes he wrote a very nice hand, and sometimes not; his writing was irregular; he could write as well with his left hand as with his right; I often saw Dickinson in the office; he had documents in his possession which I supposed were certificates, though I never examined; Laidlaw was in the habit of signing certificates; I have seen Laidlaw and Dickinson together out of the office; I have also seen Laidlaw and Reisenberger together out of the office. On one occasion I saw Reisenberger give Laidlaw $300; it was in Flannigan's saloon in Court-street; he was owing me about $400 and he said the money was borrowed from Reisenberger for the purpose of repaying me; I found some bonds in the office.

Here Mr. Parris produced a parcel of one hundred and eighty-four bonds, which were identified as those found by witness in the office. He said the bonds had been picked out as the bonds which were taken out of that office by Dickinson, and on which bonds Laidlaw had given the certificates which were on the claims put in evidence. Before a certificate is given that bonds had been filed, it is necessary to refer to the list to see if the tax had been paid by the parties named on the certificate. Toward the last I supposed that some of the certificates were fraudulent when I saw so many of them.

Cross-examined—After describing the place where the seal was usually kept, he said it was exposed both day and night; during the time I was in the office it was, to my knowledge, broken open three times; on one occasion I lost a suit of clothes, and on another about fourteen gold pens; I have been a book-keeper for the last twenty-five years; I saw the bonds yesterday for the last time this morning; before that time I saw them in a drawer about six weeks ago; Mr. Millhouse and Mr. Laidlaw had charge of the bonds when I was in the office; Laidlaw left in April, 1867; it was after Laidlaw left that I thought the bonds were fraudulent; it was, I think, in the Spring of '67 that I commenced with some six or seven others to make up the bond account; we worked in the evening, and it must have been '65; it was shortly after the time when Mr. Wood ceased to be Mayor; Millhouse attempted at one time to make up the bonded account; I directed the work; my desk was between Millhouse and Laidlaw's desk; at one time I had a great deal to do with the bonded account; that was before Laidlaw came to the office; I supposed the bonds were fraudulent because I found so many of them in the trunk; it was after Laidlaw left; I completed the account in June, 1868; there was full twelve months before I took it up a second time to close it; I could at any time have laid my hands on the papers necessary to conclude it; Mr. Henry M. Birkett succeeded Mr. Laidlaw before a certificate that the tax had been paid was signed; it would be necessary to look on the list to see by whom it had been paid; if the tax had been paid in Boston, the Deputy Collector in Brooklyn would not, I think, be authorized to sign the certificate; all the transportation and exportation bonds I found in the trunk I handed over to Mr. Laidlaw's successor, and the bonds now in evidence I carried to Mr. Tracy, who by letter had requested me to do so; Mr. Torrey was in charge of the office when I went there about two months ago to get them out of the safe; it was about two o'clock, but I do not remember whether there was any person present; Dickinson, myself and Laidlaw dined together, that was before Laidlaw ceased to be Deputy Collector; it is about a year and a half ago since I saw Laidlaw receive $300 from Reisenberger in Flannigan's saloon; he was owing me $400; the most of it had been borrowed to buy furniture for his house; at the time I took the bonds to Mr. Tracy I was not connected with the Second District in any manner; I had the key to the safe before I received Mr. Tracy's letter; Reisenberger had spoken to me about them; they were in the large back safe.

Claim No. 57,813 was shown to witness.

Q.—Is that Mr. Laidlaw's signature? A.—Well, I should say it was; I have seen him make a loop to the "d;" I cannot remember any particular signatures when he made loops to the "d" or the "a;" I cannot say whether that was written by his left or his right hand; I never heard any one else speak of these bonds before I sent them to Mr. Tracy; the drawer in which they were kept contained also some gold pens and private papers; I have known Mr. Reisenberger about two years and a half; sometimes I have seen him three times a week, sometimes once a month; I have seen Laidlaw hand out envelopes which I supposed contained certificates; I did not know at that time that Reisenberger had anything to do with these drawback claims; I always supposed he was a stock broker; it was about two months ago that I first heard he had anything to do with the drawback claims; he had bought and sold stocks for me before he lent Laidlaw $300; at that time I did not know that Reisenberger had anything to do with the drawback claims; Reisenberger never endeavored to obtain or procure certificates that bonds had been filed or taxes paid through me; I think I first saw Dickinson in the Internal Revenue office in Court-street; it was about six months before Laidlaw left; he came there to get some certificates that the taxes had been paid; they were signed, I supposed, by one of the deputies; I have seen bonds on the desk, and I presume they came from the evidence which he handed to the deputy; I do not remember whether Dickinson visited the office after Laidlaw had left; when he visited the office I understood he was in the employ of Wellwood & Korn.

To the Commissioner—At the time those bonds were signed there was no occasion for the sureties to visit the office; at one time it was the practice to accept the bonds, provided they were filled up in proper form with signature attached; business was done very carelessly; there was a clerk to give a certificate that bonds had been filed when such documents were handed to him; Laidlaw was that clerk, and it was then his duty to ask whether the bonds were correct and the sureties sufficiently responsible; he should then have indorsed them and sent them over to the Superintendent of Export; bonds properly filled out were placed on file, and certificates granted to whoever presented the bonds; the business was carried on very loosely; at the time I was introduced to Reisenberger I understood he was a broker in stocks and gold; the first business I had with him was to ask him to buy some stock for me; I left the Second Internal Revenue office in August last, and left my pens and paper in a small drawer in the back safe; the bonds which have been offered in evidence were put in that drawer in May, 1868, for the purpose of making inquiries about them; I intended that Mr. Laidlaw should go over and see about them; I think I suggested to him that he had better go over to New-York and see about them; I found out that Reisenberger had made an affidavit about this case, and about four weeks afterward I had a conversation with him about it; I think he said there would be trouble; that Korn, Laidlaw, and several others were in it; I understood him to say there were several others interested, and he thought he would be the first to make an affidavit, as a matter of self-protection; two or three days before I received a letter from Mr. Tracy, Reisenberger had asked me whether the bonds that Korn and Dickinson got through were in the office yet; I told him I thought they were, and he said he would like to see them; so I took them to a tobacco warehouse in Water-street; Reisenberger was there all alone; he took a memorandum of the names; then I brought them home with me; that was, I think, about a week before I got the letter from Mr. Tracy; I think it is probable that some one saw me take them from the safe; I have been in the habit of going to the safe almost every day; when Reisenberger made the affidavit it was about ten days after I had taken the bonds to Mr. Tracy; I met Reisenberger at a ball in Irving-place and he said there was to be a prosecution; when Reisenberger saw me in relation to the bonds I think it was on Broadway, New-York; I felt at liberty to take the bonds over to New-York, because Reisenberger told me Mr. Green, chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Drawbacks, wanted to see them; my intention was to take them over to the Superintendent's office, but I heard from Mr. Reisenberger that he wanted to take some names off them, so I took them to Water-street, according to an appointment I had made with him. I do not know why I did not take them to the office of the Superintendent of Drawbacks.

Cross-examination—The bonds offered in evidence are the same bonds I put in my private drawer; during the week I had them in my possession I did not see anybody about them except Mr. Reisenberger; I received a note from Mr. Green saying that Mr. Tracy had sent to him telling him to get the bonds from me, so I took them down to Mr. Green's office, and then carried them to Mr. Tracy's office; I have only seen Mr. Green twice in my life; the first time I saw him was in January; we did not talk about this case.

To the Commissioner—Mr. Green was the first man who informed me he wanted to go to the office and take the bonds there; I was not surprised to receive a note from him requesting me to take the bonds; I knew Reisenberger was acquainted with him; the bonds I put in my private drawer were all that had not been sent over to the Superintendent of Exports; I presumed the Collector and all others in the office knew of it; I am not doing any regular business now; I have written up some accounts; I live at No. 79 Wilson-street; I keep house there and have a family; my wife owns the house.

Here the prosecution rested. The case will be summed up on Thursday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—ARREST OF BANKRUPT—FRAUD.

In the Matter of Solomon Migel.—In this case the petition in bankruptcy was filed Dec. 11, 1867, and the adjudication of bankruptcy was made on the 13th. On the 14th a suit was commenced against the bankrupt in the Supreme Court of the State, and he was arrested and held to bail on an affidavit showing that he contracted the debt by fraud, and that it was such a debt as would not be discharged under the thirty-third section of the Bankruptcy act.

The bankrupt now on a petition setting up that the creditors had proved their debt in the bankruptcy proceedings, and that the affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted was false, applies to vacate the order of arrest and restrain further proceedings on the part of the creditors.

Held by the Court—That, as has been held in this Court in the case of Rosenberg, the clause of section 21 of the act, which imposes a penalty for proving a debt, cannot be construed as applying to a debt which, by section 33, is not dischargeable. And this view was sustained by the Circuit Court of this district in the case of Robinson. (2 Bankrupt Reg., 108.)

That as the order of arrest in this case states that it has been made to appear, to the Judge who granted it, that the debt was contracted by fraudulent representations, the debt must be regarded as taken out of the operation of section 21.

That the Court will not, in a petition to discharge from arrest, inquire whether such was the fact, where such fact appears by inspection of the State Court proceedings. (Kimball's case, 2 Bankrupt Reg., p. 74; same case, ibid p. 114.)

The order of arrest, therefore, cannot be vacated, but proceedings of the creditor must be stayed till the determination of the bankruptcy proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 23.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

STOLEN CHECKS—A QUESTION OF LIABILITY INTERESTING TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry F. Verhuven and another vs. The Manufacturers' National Bank, James T. Fountain and Henry H. Van Dyck.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $5,000 in gold or its equivalent, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs under the following circumstances. On the 5th of January, 1867, two well dressed men presented to the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank in this City, at the counter thereof, a gold certificate of which the following is a copy: "No. 22,127 C. It is hereby certified that $5,000 have been deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in New-York, payable in gold at his office to the order of E. H. Birdsall, Oct. 25, 1866."

The two men were strangers to the cashier. Their story was that they were sent to this bank by Messrs. Brown Brothers, whose banking-house was near the bank of defendants; that Brown Brothers were about to sell them some gold, and to make the exchange they wanted smaller bills. The result was the cashier paid these men five $1,000 gold certificates for the one they presented. Within an hour or two the $5,000 certificate was sent to the Assistant Treasurer, and payment of it was there refused on the ground that they had had notice that it had been stolen on the 14th of November previous.

It was proved on the trial that the following notice, in the shape of a printed hand-bill was on the 15th of November, 1866, left at the defendant's bank as well as at the Treasury office, and all other banks and brokers' offices in the City:

"Stolen, a Treasury gold *check* for $5,000, No. 22,127, c., for which a liberal reward will be paid by H. F. Verhuven & Co., No. 51 Exchange-place. New-York, Nov. 14, 1866."

From this it appears that immediately after the certificate was stolen from the firm of Verhuven & Co., they took measures to notify all dealers in New-York of the fact. The defendant, Fountain, was the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank at the time, and the defendant Van Dyck was the Assistant United States Treasurer, in New-York. The latter is merely a nominal party, and having no interest in the event of the suit, put in no answer.

There was testimony introduced on the part of the defendants to the effect that there is an average of $25,000,000 of gold certificates afloat in the country; that one bank in the City is in the habit of having $2,000,000 per day on an average presented at their counter of these certificates and that the defendants' bank averages about $25,000. Hence it was argued that amid the multiplicity of business no cashier ought to be held responsible for not recollecting a notice left at the bank a month and a half before that a certain check, numbered so-and-so had been stolen.

When the testimony was concluded on the part of the plaintiffs, Mr. Marsh, counsel for the defendants, moved for a dismissal of the complaint and for judgment, on the ground, among others, that the notice, even if it had been shown that it was brought to the knowledge of his clients, did not properly describe the stolen property. The instrument stolen was a certificate of deposit, the printed notice described it as a "gold check."

Mr. Bulkley, for the plaintiffs, resisted the motion to dismiss, and contended at much length that the agent of the bank had been guilty of gross negligence; the cashier had no business to deal with two strangers in the manner he did. Brown Brothers did not do business in the manner which those strangers represented. Besides, there was the letter C after the No. 22,127. There was no such letter on any of the Treasury gold checks. At the conclusion of the argument, Judge PECKHAM decided to direct the jury to find a verdict for the defendants, and in doing so he said, in substance, that, as the case stood, it appeared to him there was a failure as to the notice. A certificate of deposit is a different thing from a United States Treasury check. The action is virtually to recover $5,000 in gold, because the defendants took it after notice to them that the instrument in question had been stolen. If they, having full notice and knowledge of the certificate being stolen, took it, it was necessarily in bad faith, and they should be held liable. The difficulty is that the plaintiffs in their printed notice describe the instrument as a check, whereas this is a certificate of deposit. The evidence is that there are gold checks numbered. The only difference is the letter C is not on the gold checks. It would be dangerous to hold that this bank interpreted the notice to mean a certificate. The cashier swears he thought it a check which was stolen. At all events, the notice was doubtful and indefinite. There is not the slightest reason why the defendants should have given dollar for dollar if they believed it was all wrong. They do not claim to be exempt from the duty that rests upon all good citizens and honest men. The officers of the bank simply claim that it is not their duty to keep such notices in their heads, and this on the ground that it is impossible for them to do it. The cashier was under the impression that the certificate came to him from Brown Brothers. Two strangers told him so. I think the cashier was guilty of carelessness. Messrs. Brown Brothers would not do such a thing as the strangers represented to the cashier once in five thousand times. A very careful man would not have done what the cashier did, but his carelessness does not make the defendants responsible. The latter were bound to exercise such care as to show that they were not guilty of bad faith.

A verdict for the defendants was directed as follows: For the value of the $5,000 certificate in greenbacks, $6,700; interest thereon, $1,037; total, $7,737. To this amount the Court, on motion, added an allowance of $300, by way of costs to the defendants. The case will be immediately taken to the General Term of this Court on the questions of law involved.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Bulkley; for the defendants, Messrs. Marsh, Coe & Wallis.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT AND ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Fisk, Jr., vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, &c.—Mr. Barlow, one of the counsel for the Company, at the opening of the Court, read a letter written by Mr. Durant on Monday, to Mr. Benjamin F. Ham, at Cranford, N. J., asking him to come to the City at once, or furnish the combination to the lock of the safe in the Company's office in Nassau-street. He also read Mr. Ham's reply, in which that gentleman promised to be in this City on Tuesday. Whether Mr. Ham was sick, or whether he was in consultation with the President of the road, the counsel did not know.

Mr. Field called Vice-President Durant to the stand, and cross-examined him at length.

Q.—Since the adjournment of the Court yesterday, what, if any, steps have you taken to obtain the combination of the lock to the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company?

A.—I have taken all the steps I have sworn to in my affidavit; I wrote the letter which has been read, and received Mr. Ham's reply; I have had no other communication with Mr. Ham; have sent him no message other than the letter above referred to.

Mr. Field then asked for an adjournment until Saturday, in pursuance of an understanding alluded to on Monday, that he, Mr. Field, might be called to attend court in Washington. He had received a telegram that his presence was required there.

Mr. McFarlane thereupon asked for a dismissal of the whole of these proceedings. He said they were annoying and vexatious to the last degree. He made the motion with great reluctance, but his clients were placed in a very embarrassing position. They (the Pacific Company) were engaged in a great national enterprise. There was no foundation for these proceedings, and he asked permission to move to have them dismissed.

Judge BARNARD thought the motion to dismiss could not be entertained; and, after some further discussion, the further hearing was set down for Saturday next, at 12 M.

For plaintiff, Messrs. D. D. & D. Field; for the Union Pacific Company, Messrs. Clark Bell, S. L. M. Barlow & McFarlane, Charles Tracy and Ex-Judge Allen.

A NEW PHASE OF THE FIGHT.

Later in the day Judge BARNARD, on the following affidavits, issued a new injunction whereby he restrains the Union Pacific Railroad Company from receiving bonds from the United States and from issuing new mortgage bonds, and from taking any of their books or property out of the State.

The following is the substance of the affidavits:

A NEW COMPLAINT AND NEW INJUNCTION.

Mr. Fisk has filed a second supplemental complaint, avering that since the first supplemental complaint he has been informed of the following facts: That some of the defendants resisted the service of the previous injunction by violence, and did, notwithstanding it, proceed to hold an election; that the defendants have applied to Congress to legalize their action, and to oust this State of its jurisdiction over them; that the Credit Mobilier has spent its assets, and has no property in the State; that the defendants pretend that the entire capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and its first mortgage bonds and the bonds received by it from the United States, have been expended on the road, and that it has no property within this State except bonds pledged as collateral for loans; that these pretences are false and an attempt to conceal the assets of the Company from the Court and its receiver; that the defendants now set up that only two hundred and forty-seven miles were built under contract with the Credit Mobilier, and the rest of the road was built under contracts with Oakes Ames and J. W. Davis, but that if this be the fact all the contracts are fraudulent and the directors of the Company were interested therein, and the contracts in fact made by themselves, with themselves, for their own benefit; that the profits of such contracts have been divided among the directors and some of the stockholders; that the books of the two Companies would show these facts, but that the directors of the Companies have conspired to prevent the plaintiff having access to them; the plaintiff then prays for additional relief and a new injunction beyond those already obtained.

The affidavit of Edward Ensign sets forth that he is managing clerk in the office of Field & Shearman, the plaintiff's attorneys; he had heard read a copy of the complaint sworn to by the plaintiff in a suit of Henry S. McComb *vs.* The Credit Mobilier of America and others, commenced in July Term, 1868, now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, which said copy is duly certified by the Chief Justice and Prothonotary of said Court; that the said McComb is now and was at the time of making the said complaint, a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and he believes him to be well acquainted with the affairs of the Credit Mobilier of America; that the sixth paragraph of said complaint is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized under an act of Congress, to which your orator craves leave to refer, credits privileges, powers, lands and bonds in large and liberal measure, have been bestowed upon said railroad by Congress, to the end that it may construct and operate a line of railroad and telegraph from Omaha, in Nebraska, westward to a point where it may connect with another railroad coming east from the Pacific coast. The credit Mobilier of America under lawful contracts and managements, authorize by its charter, has constructed nearly the whole of the work up to this time done by or for said railroad company, and is bound by its agreement to do much more. For this work the said railroad company has bound itself to pay to the said Credit Mobilier, a compensation large enough to make the employment exceedingly profitable. In consequence thereof, the said Credit Mobilier has been able to divide among its shareholders dividends consisting of Union Pacific Railroad Company's bonds, Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock and cash, amounting in the aggregate, to 752 per cent. on the capital of the said Credit Mobilier paid in, or $752 per each share of $100.

There is still a large surplus undivided of profits already made, equal, as your orator believes, to at least 500 per cent. of its capital, and the said capital itself, or any part thereof, has not been used nor expended, or lost in the business of the Company.

The capital of the said Credit Mobilier of America is worth, and, as your orator believes, would sell in any market where its true value is known for at least $500 per share of $100. Sworn, &c. E. ENSIGN.

INJUNCTION.

Upon these affidavits the following injunction was granted:

Supreme Court—James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, et al.—It appearing satisfactorily to me by the affidavit of Edward Ensign, and by the second supplemental complaint herein duly verified by the plaintiff that sufficient grounds for an injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the other defendants, refrain from receiving from the United States any bonds or grants of land, and from issuing any mortgage bonds or land grant bonds.

And I do further order that the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and all the other defendants in this action, their officers, agents and servants, refrain from removing out of this State, or from the offices or rooms where they now are, the books and papers of the said two companies, or of either of them, or any books or papers relating to the contracts mentioned in the said second supplemental complaint, or any of such books or papers, and from preventing or binding the plaintiff from examining the said books or papers, or any of them, until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869.

GEORGE G. BARNARD,
Justice Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 23.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

AN UNDERTAKER'S BILL.

Michaelis Peiser vs. The Congregation Birkurcholim W. Radisha.—It appeared that plaintiff had been acting as Secretary to the trustees of this congregation, and, after having been discharged for some reason, brought suit to recover the value of his services. He also had assigned to him a claim of $50 for money loaned the congregation, and another bill for undertaker's services in the burial of a woman of the congregation, the amount of all being $141 97. The defendants contested the claim for burial services, on the ground that the expenses were not incurred by proper authorization of the Board of Trustees, and on other grounds. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount, with interest.

Hugh Reavey for plaintiff; William H. Neavis for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 23.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

THE MUSEUM FIRE.

Barnum and Van Amburg Company vs. The Commonwealth Insurance Company.—The entire day was consumed by the examination of a few witnesses in this case tending to sustain the valuation of plaintiffs. Mr. Fergusen, the Treasurer of the Company, testified to the valuation being below rather than above the loss, and that many articles were destroyed which were not included in the schedule presented to the Company.

Mr. Reiche, who imported and sold most of the animals destroyed, and Mr. Frost, who purchased them for the Company, testified to their value and the price paid for them, all of which they claim would have sold previous to the fire at a higher figure than that set down in the schedule.

Mr. Miller, one of the counsel for defendants, in proceeding to cross-examine one of the witnesses as to the value of each item in the seven hundred contained in the schedule, was stopped by the Court, who said the defense would have to select such items as they deemed over-valued and rest their case on them, and could not be permitted to fish through the entire list.

The case was continued over until to-morrow.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

Before Judge Barrett.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of John O'Gorman, &c.—The petitioner in this case was taken into custody by the Sheriff under an order of arrest, when he tendered bail in the sum of $1,000, which was accepted by the Sheriff and the prisoner discharged. Subsequent to such discharge, the attorney for plaintiff excepted to the sureties in the bond, who failed to justify on notice, whereupon the Sheriff rearrested the prisoner. Writ of *habeas corpus* was now sued out, and his discharge asked on the ground that the Sheriff having accepted the bond and discharged the prisoner, he could not rearrest him because of the sureties' failure to justify. The Court held that the Sheriff had the right to rearrest under the circumstances, and therefore discharged the writ.

Justus Palmer for petitioner; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 23.

By Judge Jones.

Moran *vs.* McSnegan; motion granted.
Hey *vs.* Leopold; order granted.
In the matter of James Elgar; motion granted.
Samuels *vs.* Newman; order granted.
Butts *vs.* Burnett; motion granted.
Austin *vs.* Hickman; affidavit of service of summons defective.
Austin *vs.* Colbert; the same.

By Judge Freedman.

Burns *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Company; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The People vs. *Charles Brown*, indicted for grand larceny. Brown is a colored man, about 35 years old, charged with stealing a silk dress of the value of $50.

Laura Freeman, of No. 16 East Thirteenth-street, stated that on the 11th of March she lost a silk skirt of the value of $40.

Laura Howard, of the same house, said she saw the man at her bedroom door at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, with a bundle in his hand. The witness collared him and followed him down stairs, where he dropped the bundle and ran out. The bundle being unrolled, was found to contain the skirt.

The prisoner's counsel moved that the indictment be quashed on the ground that it alleged the stealing of a dress while the proof was of the stealing of a skirt. The Judge denied the motion. No further defence was made; the jury immediately brought a verdict of "Guilty," and Judge Bedford sentenced the man to State Prison for five years.

The People vs. *William Wolfe*, indicted for stealing some clothes on the 10th of March. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

The People vs. *James Wright.*—Wright pleaded guilty to picking a pocket, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The People vs. *Charles Clark.*—Indicted for the same offence as in the preceding case. The District-Attorney said that there was no evidence to incriminate Clark, and he was accordingly discharged.

The People vs. *John Williams and Richard Jones.*—Both pleaded guilty to petit larceny, the offence being stealing a rope. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The People vs. *William H. Chambers.*—Indicted for obtaining money by means of a bogus check on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The Court adjourned to this morning at 11.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were twenty-two cases of petit larceny and twelve of assault and battery tried at the Court Special Sessions yesterday. The ill health of Justice KELLY rendered him incapable of presiding. Justice DODGE, of Jefferson Market Police Court, was present and listened to the disposal of a number of cases which had been sent from his Court. There were a number of acquittals on trifling charges. The most important cases were as follows:

AN ASSAULT ON AN OLD WOMAN.

Two young men named Charles and Francis Moran met an old lady, nearly 60 years of age, named Catherine Allen, on Crosby-street, a few evenings ago; by a concerted plan they sprang upon her, knocked her down, beat her, and robbed her of her pocket-book containing $5. Justice DOWLING sentenced them to six months each in the Penitentiary.

THEFT OF FLOUR.

William Young pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a bag of flour from the wagon of John Williams. Justice DOWLING remarked that the prisoner was one of a gang of youthful pilferers who frequent the docks and steal everything they can lay their hands on. He sent Young to prison for three months, as a warning to the rest of the gang.

ASSAULT WITH A COTTON-HOOK.

Michael Connolly, who cut the head of Charles Mooney with a cotton-hook, last week, as reported in the TIMES, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, and fined $50.

A HOTEL THIEF.

Thomas Seabury was charged by Harry Smith, the landlord of a hotel at No. 199 Washington-street, with attempting to steal from his premises the bedclothes of a room to which he had been assigned. Mr. Smith testified that the prisoner had a large number of keys in his possession, which were evidently hotel keys, as they were numbered and ticketed in various ways. The officer who made the arrest testified as follows: "I searched the man and found the counterpane, two pillow-cases and a towel inside of his vest. The blanket was cut in two and concealed inside of his pants; around the blanket were wrapped the sheets, which had been cut into strips; his drawers were deposited in his hat."

Justice DOWLING sentenced the prisoner to six months in the Penitentiary.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

Christopher Rice was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH charged with swindling his employer, Frederick Preiroigh, to the extent of $60, in June, 1868. He was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 23, 1869.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, C.,'81.	116⅛
10,000	do.	116⅛
29,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'62.	118⅜
2,000	do.	118⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	113⅛
10,000	do. ...s3	113⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64¼
10,000	N. Car. 6s..new	57⅛
13,000	do.	57⅜
1,000	do.	58
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	66
3,000	N.Y. City 6s, '87	98½
10,000	Ala. St. 8s Bds.	98½
2,000	do.	99
1,000	Hudson 1st M.	100⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs	98¼
11,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	81
10,000	Chi. & N. W. con. cov. bds.	94½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97½
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	102⅛
3,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 con.	88¼
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	100
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	119
10,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs.	68
5	Bank Commerce.	123
50	do.	122¼
20	do.	122½
5	Market Bank.	122
110	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110
50	West U. Tel.	38
200	do. bet. call	38
100	Pacific Mail	88¼
100	do. bet. call	90
185	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40½
50	U. S. Ex.—2d call	54½
100	Adams Ex.	59
100	Mer. Union Ex.	18
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	156⅞
100	Mil. & S. P.	69¼
10	do.	69
100	Hud. R.	139⅛
100	do.	139⅞
100	do. 2d call	139⅞
120	Mich. Central.	117⅛
100	Mich. Southern.	96⅞
100	C. C. Cin. & I.	82
5	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
100	do.	78½
100	do. b3	79
100	N. J. Cen.	100
200	Morris & Essex	88
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	121
100	do.	121¼
200	Ohio & Miss.	32½
100	do.	32⅞
100	Alton & T. H.	35
100	H. & St. J.	114⅛
200	do.	115
37	do.	114
100	H. & S. J. Pf.	113⅛
105	Lake Shore...bet.c	107¼

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C. b3.	116⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	118⅜
10,000	do.	118⅜
30,000	do.	118⅜
5,000	do.	118⅛
24,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	113⅛
40,000	do.	113⅛
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅛
30,000	do.	114⅛
10,000	do.	114⅛
10,000	do. b30	114⅛
$25,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65,	116⅜
20,000	do.	116⅛
135,000	do.	116⅜
50,000	do.	116⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅛
116,000	do.	113⅛
30,000	do. s3	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105⅛
14,000	do.	105⅛
40,000	do.	105⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	103⅛
20,000	do. b3	103⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$110,000	Tenn. 6s., N, b3	64⅛
5,000	N.C.St. 6s, new	57⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	88⅛
2,000	do.	88¼
1,000	O. & Miss. 1st M.	95
400	West. Un. Tel.	38⅛
200	do.	38⅛
50	Quicksilver.	21
100	do. bt. call. b6	21
100	Penn. Coal.	213
300	do.	215
200	Mariposa Pf.	35
25	Pacific Mail.	91
300	do.	91⅛
200	Hudson.	139
200	Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
22	N. H. & Hart. c	202
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	122
100	Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	43⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	116
100	N. J. C. R. R.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Express.	58¼
100	Quicksilver.	20¼
200	Mar. Pf.	34¼
300	Pacific Mail.	87¼
300	do.	87⅛
100	do. b5	88
100	do. c	87⅜
500	do.	88
200	West. U. Tel.	38⅛
1050	New-York Cen.	156
1300	do.	156⅛
1500	do.	156⅛
300	do. b5	156⅛
2600	do.	156⅛
400	do. b10	156⅛
400	do.	156⅞
300	do. s10	156⅜
600	do. b5	156⅝
100	Hudson	137
100	do.	137⅛
200	Reading	92
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62
200	Lake Shore b10	107
100	Mil. & St. P. b30	70⅛
300	do.	69⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
100	Fort Wayne	121
200	Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	96⅛
100	do. b5	96⅛
300	do.	96⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol.	106⅛
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	129⅛
200	do.	129⅛
100	do. b10	130
300	do.	130⅛
200	do.	130⅛
100	do.	130⅛
200	do.	130⅛
1200	Chic. & N. W.	84⅛
100	do. b10	84
100	do. b5	84⅛
600	do.	84⅛
500	do.	84⅛
500	Chi.& N.W.Pf. b5	92⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	American Ex.	41⅛
200	Adams Ex.	59⅛
200	do.	59⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	18
200	Mariposa Min.	19
500	Mariposa Pref.	34⅛
800	Pacific Mail	90⅛
300	do.	90⅛
100	do.	91
600	do.	90⅛
200	do.	90
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	32⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	158⅛
600	do.	158⅛
200	do. b5	158⅛
100	Hudson	138⅛
200	Reading	92⅛
100	Chi. & Alton	151
100	T., W. & W.	67
100	Mil. & S. P.	69⅛
100	Fort Wayne	121⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
300	M. S. & N. I. b30	97
200	do.	96⅛
400	Clev. & Pitts	88
400	do.	89⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	107
100	do.	106⅛
100	C., R. I. & Pac. s30	131
200	do.	131⅛
200	Chic. & N. W. s3	84⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Express	59⅛
50	Merch. Un. Ex.	18⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	20
100	Canton Co.	59
200	Mar. Pf.	35
100	Pacific Mail	90⅛
100	West. U. T.	38⅛
400	N. Y. Cent'l	159⅛
800	do.	159⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	160
1200	do.	160⅛
600	do.	160⅛
200	do. b3	160⅛
100	Hudson	138⅛
400	Reading b3	92⅛
200	do.	92
100	Mil. & St. Paul	69⅛
300	do. b10	69⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅛
200	Fort Wayne	121⅛
500	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
100	M. So. & N. I.	97
200	Clev. & Pitts. b10	88
300	do.	88½
200	do.	88⅛
100	do.	106½
200	do.	106⅛
100	C., R. I. & P.	131⅛
110	do.	131⅛
200	do.	131⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
100	do. b10	85
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92⅛
100	do. b10	92⅛
200	do. s3	92⅛
100	do. b5	92⅛

TUESDAY, March 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 131@131⅛@131¼ ⅌ cent. The market was dull early in the day, but it was developed before 12 o'clock that the Cash Gold was less abundant than on Monday, and late in the day there was a tendency to bid the price up. The Foreign Exchanges were not pressed on sale, and there was some little business done at 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. for 60 days on London, and 108¾@108⅞ for short sight. The trade demand, however, is not sufficient to make what is called a free market, and the supply of Bills, though not perhaps immediately on the increase to cover purchases of U. S. 5-20s, is still greatly in advance of the wants of buyers. Even if the inquiry, at present low rates, should improve, we believe that most of the Bankers interested in the Frankfort and London markets would be prepared to take further large amounts of 5-20s. For the moment they are not disposed to press their Exchange upon an unwilling market.

In some quarters to-day the demand for Money, on call loan, at 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest was somewhat active; owing, in a measure no doubt, to a sudden upward revival of operations in the Railways at the Stock Exchange, an old-fashioned *Bull* movement having suddenly succeeded to the depression of Saturday and yesterday. The rise in prices was equal to *six per cent.* since last night in New-York Central, 4@5 ⅌ cent. in Rock Island, and 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on several other of the Roads. The movement also embraced Pacific Mail Shares, which at one moment showed a recovery of *seven per cent.* from the lowest sales of yesterday. The parties engineering the present reversal of the market were favored by the heavy *short* interest made in Pacific Mail and in New-York Central on Saturday and Monday—especially on Monday. After 3 o'clock, when Pacific had touched 92 and Central 161@¼, there was some reaction in prices, and much excitement in the Open Board and Long Room.

While these things were going on in the Railway speculation the Public Funds were unusually dull, and at the 2:15 P. M. Government Board nearly all descriptions of 5-20s were offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The Cable quotations were no lower than yesterday, but advice comes from London that the customary dullness or indifference of the Easter Holidays had already set in, and this feeling may last for a week to come. But this has nothing to do with the Continental markets. The 5-20s. of 1867 and this afternoon were 113⅛@¼; the 1862s 118⅜, the other issues in about the same proportion. The Secretary of the Treasury will probably begin to anticipate the coupons on all the May issues of 1862, '64 and '65. The Senate to-day voted him additional authority on this subject, and the House will no doubt concur to-morrow or next day.

After the late Boards broke up, there was an additional decline in the Public Funds, the pressure to sell seeming to be against the May and November 5-20s. The 1862s were done at 118¼, the old 1865s at 116¼, and the 1864s at 114 ⅌ cent. The January and July 1865s and 1867s were a little steadier at about 113⅛ ⅌ cent. There was a reaction of 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on Pacific Mail, and for a brief time of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central. At the close of the Long Room dealings the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	118⅝	118⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
American Gold Coin	131	131⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
Virginia Bonds, old	56¼	56
Missouri Bonds	88	88½
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	61¼
New-York Central	155⅝	161⅞
Reading Railway	91½	92⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	128¼	131¾
Northwest Common	84⅝	85¼
Northwest Preferred	92	92⅜
Michigan Southern	96¼	96⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¼	121⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87½	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	87	89⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅝	79½
St. Paul Common	69⅛	69½
Toledo and Wabash	67	66½
Cleveland and Toledo	106¼	106¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	33⅜
Mariposa Preferred	34½	35

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1865	116⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	116¼	5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	113¼	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	118¼	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	113	10-40 coup.	105¼
5-20 coup., 1864	114	6s Currency	103⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	112		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	100
N.Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	100	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex cou.	65⅛
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	101½	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds	64
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	101½	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	56
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	101½	Virginia 6s, new bds.	60
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	101½	Georgia 6s	81½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	101½	Georgia 7s, new bds.	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	101½	North Carolina 6s	61½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '71	98	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	57⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	98	Missouri 6s	88½
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	99	Mo. H. & St. Jo. Is.	88
Kentucky 6s	100	Louisiana 6s	70½
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	85
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	100½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Ill. War Loan	100½	Alabama 5s	67
Indiana 5 ⅌ c. War L.	95	Alabama 8s	98¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Metropolitan	142
Manhattan	141	People's	140
Merchants'	126	Market	122
America	146	Shoe and Leather	131
Phœnix	107	Corn Exchange	131
North River	105½	St. Nicholas	116
Mechanics & Tradrs'	125	Commonwealth	115
Seventh Ward	112	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	157¼
Commerce	122½	Manuf's and Merch's	100
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Central National	109½
Chatham	150	Fourth National	102½
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	110
Bank of N'th Am'ca	110	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87½	Gal. & Chi. extended.	98
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	86	Chi. R. I. & P.	93
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100½
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98½
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	118	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	118	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Alton inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	78½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	91	Mar. Trustee Cer.	68
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	90	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	Western Union bonds	88
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	105	Connecticut War L'n	99½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88.	86½	Memphis & Ch. 1st bs.	89
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.	78½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	86½
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90.	74		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,359,455; total payments, $447,082; balance, $94,763,702. The receipts include for Customs, $578,000; for Gold Notes, $83,000.

The Stock Exchange Boards will make Good Friday a Holiday, and the Long Room will also be closed. The day is not a legal Holiday, under the laws of New-York, and the Banks, Custom-house, Treasury Office, &c., will be opened as usual, though no large amount of business is expected to be done.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $2,440,120.

The following is a corrected copy of the law recently passed by the Legislature of Ohio, empowering foreign railroad companies to lease or purchase and operate railroads within that State. The copy below is an exact transcript of the draft on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

An Act to amend section 24 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852. [Swan & Critchfield, pages 281 and 282.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That section 24 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 24. Any railroad company heretofore or hereafter incorporated, may at any time, by means of subscription to the capital of any other company or otherwise, aid such company in the construction of its railroad, within or without the State, for the purpose of forming a connection of said last-mentioned road with the road owned by the company furnishing said aid; or any railroad company organised in pursuance of law, either within this or any other State, may lease or purchase any part in all or any railroad, the whole or a part of which is in this State, and constructed, owned or leased by any other company, if said companies' lines of said road are continuous, or connected at a point either within or without this State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between said companies respectively, or any two or more railroad companies whose lines are so constructed may enter into any arrangement for their common benefit consistent with and calculated to promote the objects for which they were created.

Provided, That no such aid shall be furnished, nor any purchase, lease, sub-letting or arrangement perfected, until a meeting of the stockholders of said company of this State, party to such agreement, whereby a railroad in this State may be aided, purchased, leased, sub-let or affected by such arrangement, shall have been called by the directors thereof, at such time and place, and in such manner as they shall designate, and the holders of at least two-thirds of the stock of such company represented at such meeting, in person or by proxy, and voting thereat, shall have assented thereto.

And provided, further, That if a railroad company of another State shall lease a railroad, the whole or a part of which is in this State, or make any arrangement for operating the same, as provided in this act, such part of said railroad as is within this State shall be subject to taxation, and shall be subject to all regulations and provisions of law governing railroads in this State, and such other provisions of law as have been, or may hereafter be, enacted for the government of such railroads as do, or shall, by consolidation, or any of the other means provided by laws, form part of a continuous line of road from a point in one of the States of the United States into this State, or through this State to a point in another State; and a corporation in this State leasing its road to a corporation of another State shall remain liable to all parties as if it operated the road itself; and a corporation of another State, being the lessee of a railroad in this State, shall likewise be held liable for any violation of the laws of this State, and may sue and be sued in all cases, and for the same causes, and in the same manner as a corporation of this State might sue or be sued, if operating its own road; but a satisfaction of any claim or judgment by either of said corporations shall discharge the others, and a corporation being the lessee, as aforesaid, shall establish and maintain an office in this State, at some point on the line of the railroad so leased, at which legal process and notice may be served, as at the general office of a railroad company of this State.

Provided, further, That it shall be regarded as one of the conditions upon which a railroad company of another State may lease or purchase a railroad, the whole or any part of which is in this State, or make any arrangements for operating the same, under the provisions of this section, that such railroad company of another State thereby waives the right to remove any case from any of the Courts of this State to any of the Courts of the United States, or to bring a suit in any of the Courts of the United States against any citizen of this State, and a violation of such condition shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights acquired under such lease, purchase or arrangement.

SEC. 2. That said original section 24 be and the same is hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect on its passage.

F. W. THORNHILL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
T. J. GODFREY,
President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Passed March 19, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	10	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,736	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	177	Pork, bbls.	484
Cornmeal, bags	1,700	Cut Meats, pkgs.	535
Wheat, bushels	388	Lard, pkgs.	1,004
Corn, bushels	8,689	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	109
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	358
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls.	1,416

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady, at from 48c.@50c. for Yellow ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market shows very little change, the demand being moderate at uniform prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $3 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$3 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C. $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair. At the auction sales there has been a good attendance, and desirable styles have been readily marketed at satisfactory prices.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request, including common Hard at $13 50@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $50@$55 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in light request, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand, including Rosendale at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been in light demand, though buyers have had any existing advantage, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at firm prices. Sales, 2,056 bales, including 1,379 bales to shippers, 523 bales to spinners, and 154 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. Also, 250 bales Low Middling for April delivery at 27¼c., and 200 bales do. for May at 28c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Middling, ⅌ lb.	28½	28¾	29	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	4,991
Receipts last week	12,047
Receipts preceding week	14,856
Receipts since Jan. 1	231,996
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,026,363
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports week ending to-day	4,631
Exports since Jan. 1	60,746
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	249,672
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	124,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,968
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	924,000
Exports same time last year	1,185,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,013
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	390,000
Estimated stock same time last year	312,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, at unsettled prices.

FEATHERS—Are in limited request, including Live Geese at 80c.@90c. ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue quite dull at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ⅌ box.

FISH—The inquiry has been less urgent at yielding prices for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23 75@$28 50; No. 2 do., $17 75@$24 25; No. 3 do., $13 50@$15 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale and 28c.@32½c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been slow of sale at generally unaltered rates.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet at private trade for most descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $3 10@$3 15 ⅌ box; Currants at 10½c.; Almonds at 12c.@24c.; Figs at 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 11c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Fresh importations of Oranges and Lemons have been selling freely at auction, but at low rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been but little inquiry for State and Western Flour, at essentially unaltered prices. The offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported of 5,400 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 65; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $6 65@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 65, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 10
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 85
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 85
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 25

Southern Flour is quite dull, at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 390 bbls., at $6 35@$6 85 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 85@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 50@$9 as extremes, for old, and $8 25@$10 50 for new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 425 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5@$7 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal is in fair demand at $4@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull at $2@$2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, but at easier prices. The inquiry has been mainly for export and on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last, of 61,000 bushels, including

Amber Michigan at $1 60@$1 65, chiefly at $1 60, in store; No. 1 Spring at about $1 50 delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 42, in store and delivered; White California at $1 60@$1 62½, ꝑ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention for home use, at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 84c.@87c. for New Mixed Western; 90c. for Old do.; and 88c.@90c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ꝑ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 35@$1 40 ꝑ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley continues inactive at previous prices. Barley Malt rules dull at $2@$2 10 ꝑ bushel. Oats are in fair request and rather firmer in price; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels Western at 73c.@73½c., in store, and 75c.@75½c., delivered, ꝑ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue in limited request, since our last, at 16¼c.@16¾c., and 20¼c.@21¼c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is quiet at $83@$84 ꝑ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay has been quiet and weak in price at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Straw continues quite dull at 85c.@$1 10 for long and short ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been sparingly dealt in at about previous rates, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$330 for dressed, ꝑ ton. Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ꝑ ℔.; Manilla, 12c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in light demand, but prices have been quoted firm.

HOPS—There has been a moderate call for most kinds at previous figures, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ꝑ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ꝑ ℔.

LATHS—Continue in request at $3 75 ꝑ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been less active at former quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ꝑ ℔.

LIME—Has been in demand at unchanged quotations.

LUMBER—Has been in more request and quoted firmer.

METALS—There has been more demand for the leading articles, and holders have been generally firmer in their views. We quote: Ingot Copper at 25c.@25¼c. ꝑ ℔s.; No. 4 American Pig Iron, $40@$43; No. 2 do., $37 50@$40; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$42 75; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $85@$90 ꝑ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ꝑ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $6 75@$6 81¼, in gold, ꝑ 100 ℔s.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ꝑ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 32½c.@33c., in gold, ꝑ ℔.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ꝑ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 12½@$8 50, gold, ꝑ box; Zinc, 12¾c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in fairly active demand and held more firmly since our last, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@88c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ꝑ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 35@$9 ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 75@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been generally light to-day. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive at $1 80 ꝑ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.—*Sperm*—The market since our last has ruled quiet, and we learn of but two transactions—100 bbls. for manufacture, and 140 bbls. for export, on private terms, but understood at an advance on previous price. *Whale*—Continues quiet without transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Mch. 22, 1869	3,909	1,713	60,170
Same time last year	3,792	6,462	199,711
Exports for the week ending March 22, 1869	....	....	....
Previously	1,728	....	128,979
From Jan. 1 to date	1,787	....	128,079
Same time last year	4,770	6.218	110,147

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in demand and held with more confidence since our last, at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21c. for Crude in bbls., and 32½c.@33c. for Refined in bond, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better supply and less urgent request at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 1,875 bbls., in lots, at $30 95@$31 12, closing at $31 for New Mess; $30@$30 75 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess, chiefly at $29 for Western, and $26 25@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including seller's option, April delivery, part at $31 ꝑ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and heavy at 13½c.@13¾c. for Western, and 14c.@14½c. for City, ꝑ ℔. Cut Meats are less active at uniform prices; sales equal to 250 packages, at 16½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 16¾c.@17c. for Pickled, and 12¼c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon is quiet at former prices; sales 225 boxes, including Cumberland at 16c.@16½c., Short Rib at 17c., and Long Clear and Long Cut Hams on private terms. Lard has been in light demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 18¾c.@18⅞c. for Prime Western Steam, ꝑ ℔. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller April, on private terms, ꝑ ℔. Beef is dull to-day at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ꝑ tierce. Sales 60 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $25@$30 ꝑ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue inactive. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔.	50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔.	46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔.	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔.	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔.	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ꝑ ℔.	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔.	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ꝑ ℔.	45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ꝑ ℔.	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔.	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ꝑ ℔.	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔.	33@38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔.	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔.	28@30
Common Western, ꝑ ℔.	25@27
Western Rolls, ꝑ ℔.	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔.	33@43

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ꝑ ℔.	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ꝑ ℔.	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ꝑ ℔.	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ꝑ ℔.	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been inactive and weak in price, including Carolina at $8 75@$9 50 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 43c.@44c. ꝑ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ꝑ sack. Jobbers' store prices are as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ꝑ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $2 75@$3 90; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 90; Higgins' do., $3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 65@$2 75; Liverpool Ground, $2@$2 10 ꝑ sack, all less 2½ ꝑ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ꝑ ℔.

SEEDS—All kinds have been in light request, including Clover at 14¾c.@15½c. ꝑ ℔.; rough Flax at $2 75@$2 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 30, gold, and Timothy at $3 50@$3 75 ꝑ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand and held more firmly, including Honduras, 45c.; Nicaragua, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c.@51c., gold, per ℔. Goat have been in fair supply and slack request, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ꝑ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@52½c., currency; Cape, 45c.@60c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile at 14c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ꝑ ℔.

SPICES—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last, including Mace at 95c.@98c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 89c.@93c.; Cassia at 46c.@47c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23¾c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19¼c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ꝑ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been good for most kinds, and prices have favored sellers, showing a further slight improvement. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@13½c., and 870 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13¼c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in lively demand at from 14½c.@17¼c. ꝑ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 17c.; Granulated, 17c.; Ground, 16¾c.; White—A, 16¼c.; Yellow—C, 15¼c., cash, ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 31,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17¾c.@18¼c., and 28,000 ℔s. Grease at 11¼c.@14½c.

TEAS—Are generally held above the views of buyers, and are quiet. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ꝑ ℔.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots for home use and for export, without any remarkable changes in prices. Sales since our last include 260 hhds. old crop Kentucky at 10c.@17c., and 150 hhds. new crop Kentucky at 7c.@13c. ꝑ ℔. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ꝑ ℔. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Old crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@85c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7c.@7½c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ꝑ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at 95c. ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been quite moderate for most descriptions since our last, at about steady rates. The available supplies of desirable lots have been moderate.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ꝑ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A. 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ꝑ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern limed pulled	40@45
Tub washed	54@62

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, and have been rather more active. For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ¼d. ꝑ ℔.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 4½d. ꝑ bushel; 250 tierces Beef at 2s. 6d. ꝑ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon at 15s.@17s. 6d. ꝑ ton. For Bristol, 22,500 bushels Wheat at 6d. ꝑ bushel. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, part at 4½d. ꝑ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 22, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, McQuade—12.

The minutes of meeting held March fifteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman White—

Petition of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Waverley-place, for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition that the rooms at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, lately occupied by the Superior Court, be given to the First Judicial District Court.

In connection therewith Alderman Moore offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The premises now occupied by the First Judicial District Court, located on the fifth floor of the premises known as numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, is entirely unsuited for the purpose of a Court-room; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the rooms on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, lately occupied by the Superior Court, be and they are hereby given to the First Judicial District Court for their occupancy.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in the City of New-York, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of James Olwell, Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New-York, for an amount sufficient to redeem the premises of said Asylum, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, from sales for assessments, and to pay all other assessments now on said premises.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman White—

Petition of Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for a donation of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, to pay assessment in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Petition of Dutch Church in Washington-square, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby diercted to draw his warrant in favor of Gerdner A. Sage, Treasurer of the Dutch Church, situated in Washington-square, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-six cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of Church-street extension and paving Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place, with Nicolson pavement, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman White—

Petition of Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation, in order to enable the said Pastor to pay an assessment upon the property of the Church, for the extension of Church-street; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of St. Timothy's Church, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman Coulter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of George J. Gier, Pastor of St. Timothy's Church in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-four cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman White—

Petition of United Presbyterian Church, in Charles-street, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Douglas, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church in Charles-street, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars, as a donation to enable said Board of Trustees to pay the assessment on the property of the church for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Connor—

Petition of St. Ann's Church, in Eighth-street, for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, Alderman Connor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Thos. S. Preston, Pastor of St. Ann's Church in Eighth-street, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation to enable the said Pastor to pay an assessment upon the church, for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Singer Manufacturing Company to erect a platform scale in front of their premises number one hundred and eighty-six Mott-street, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Whereas, The boats of the Harlem Navigation Company convey passengers to and from Astoria, L. I., to points at both the upper and lower ends of this City, thereby, seemingly, to all intents and purposes, establishing and maintaining a ferry within the full intent and meaning of the provisions of the Charter of this City, and as no advantage accrues therefrom to the City Treasury, by the payment of rent for the privilege, the right to establish the ferry in question never having been given by the Common Council, nor steps taken to dispose of the franchise, (at auction, and to the highest bidder,) as provided in the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ferries be and it is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into the facts in the case, and report to this Board whether the running of such boats constitutes a violation of the ferry franchise of this Corporation, and such suggestions or recommendations as, in the opinion of the Committee, may be best calculated to give a correct understanding of the case, and of guarding the rights and protecting the interests of the City in the premises.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the German Mission Association for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation to said Association, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman White—

Resolved, That Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the liberty-pole now standing in the square on the west side of West Broadway and Franklin-street, removed forthwith, as the same is in a dangerous condition.

Alderman Norton moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "Also, the liberty-pole corner of Beach-street and West Broadway, the expense thereof to be taken from the appropriation for 'Street Improvements.'"

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an additional Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, who shall be known as the General Clerk, whose duties shall be to index all the proceedings of the said Board, and to perform such other duties as the said Clerk of the Common Council may direct—the said General Clerk to receive the same salary as is now paid to the Fifth Assistant Clerk per annum, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number forty-nine Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids and contract for paving Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street, (excepting where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks,) with wooden pavement known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent.)

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number fifty-eight Whitehall-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Morris Hart, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the loss of horse and cart from Pier number forty-nine North River, foot of Leroy-street, caused by the bad condition of said pier, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-fifth-street, in front of numbers one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-seven, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of a communication from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, requesting permission for an agent of the society to be present at all inspections of public vehicles, &c.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith, Alderman Hardy offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" be and is hereby authorized to appoint an agent, without charge to the City, to be present at all inspections of public vehicles, whose signature shall be necessary, in addition to that of the official inspector, to all the usual tickets or permits given previous to granting licenses to any such public vehicle, for the use of which, in the City, a license is required by any law of the State, or resolution or ordinance of the Common Council. The permission hereby granted being for the purposes indicated in the annexed memorial of the said Society, and to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ockershausen, trustee of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Forsyth-street, near Division-street, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, in payment of assessment against the property of said church, for the extension of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Clerk to the City Librarian, whose duty it shall be to keep a correct record and list of all books, maps, papers, pictures and other properties contained in the City Library, to classify the same, and to attend to foreign and domestic exchanges; for which services he shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of the proper appropriation.

(In Board of Assistant Aldermen, Feb. 11, 1869, said resolution amended by adding thereto the following additional resolution:

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person to index the official proceedings of said Board, who shall be known as the Index Clerk, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, such appointment to take effect from the passage of this resolution.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. O. Fowler to erect a bay window in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, on the building thereon situated.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Seventh-avenue, opened according to law.

Referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That Hubert-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved that Watts-street, from Canal-street to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Inskip, pastor of Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment for the work of opening Church-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of the Church of the Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt-street, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the rebuilding of the pier at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolved, That on both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Lexington-avenue to Second-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-second-street, between First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That gas-mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-third-street, between First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Madison-avenue to Thirdavenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Pavements.

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Assembly of the Legislature of this State (Assembly bill number two hundred and seventy-five) entitled "an act for the relief of the Tenth-street and Broadway Stage Line of New-York City," &c.

Resolved, That this Common Council respectfully and earnestly protest against the enactment of the said bill.

(In Board of Assistant Aldermen, March twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Collector of Assessments, asking that the room lately occupied by the County Clerk be assigned for the use of his bureau.

Which was ordered on file.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Church-street extension, Seventy-first-street sewer, Worth-street extension, public drive, Second and Third avenue and Park-street sewers, Murray and Seventy-third-street paving, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street regulating, and Broadway Circle.

Which were ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman O'Brien moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was adopted.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

RICH GOODS
at
POPULAR PRICES.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 UNION-SQUARE,
has now open all his
SPRING STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
of London, Paris and home manufacture.
The trade supplied.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW SPRING STYLES for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain materials, and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes, and Trimmings.

Window Shades of all kinds on hand or made to order. Wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
N. B.—Furniture store at No. 661 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE store (removed from Broadway) is at No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

STRAW GOODS.
ROBERT MEIN, No. 11 Le Roy-place,
Second block west of Broadway,

Has now on hand an unusually fine assortment of Bonnets and Round Hats for ladies, misses, infants and boys.

Milliners and the general trade supplied.

MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 838 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Plain and elegantly trimmed patterns of every new and desirable article for ladies' and children's dress. Patterns mailed free on receipt of price. Branches appointed in all cities of the Union and Canada. Send for circular. Mme. Demorest's splendid Spring and Summer Bulletin Plate of Fashions, with ten full-size patterns, mailed post free. Price $2 50. Now ready.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 Brevoort-place, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring Season, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, will have their opening of Paris bonnets and English round hats on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 23 and 24, at No. 891 Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, will open Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the latest modes on THURSDAY next, March 25.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. Address, by letter or personally, HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO MIRRORS, 5 FEET 6 inches by 3 feet 4. One Herring safe, 39 inches by 32. One tailor's cutting counter. Also a line of counters and glass cases. Apply at No. 13 Greenwich-av.

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE ON THE FARM OF D. W. WETMORE, Esq., Flatlands, L. I., THURSDAY, 25th, at 10 A. M.; furniture of farm-house, horses, wagons, farm tools, fresh cows, hogs, poultry, seed potatoes, corn, hay, manure, sail-boat, &c. PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8. Particular attention given to sales of furniture at private residences.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing, new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,633 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 gray Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of clothing and equipage unserviceable, viz.:

4,550 Blankets.
852 Coats, Privates.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1,246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 Sack Coats, unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, Privates.
788 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3,701 pairs Trousers, mounted.
2,127 pairs Trousers, foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old Rope, Tent Cuttings, Burlaps, Petroleum Paper, Cotton Cuttings, old Packing Boxes and other articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and Acting
Quartermaster United States Army,
Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 13 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in green satin, green satin window curtains, ebony ormolu mounted marble-topped cabinet, mantle vases, easy chairs in crimson reps, rosewood hall stand and chairs, velvet stair carpets, silver plated stair rods, ebony ormolu mounted card table, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, amoir-a-glace, hair, feather and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame mirrors, brocatelle window curtains, gilt cornices, window shades, gilt and decorated vases, bronze groups, &c., rosewood marble-topped sideboard, rosewood bookcases, black walnut extension table, black walnut chairs in green reps, rosewood marble-topped side table, striped reps, window curtains, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 143 Madison-av., handsome household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites in blue reps and crimson plush, orange figured window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano, rosewood centre tables, rosewood etagere, real bronze figures, oil paintings and engravings, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., carved black walnut buffet, black walnut extension table and chairs, French clocks, mahogany hat stand, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, by order of the EXECUTORS OF GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, Esq., deceased, his entire private collection of some of the most valuable pictures and statuary to be found in this country; sale will take place as above, on the evenings of THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, 2d April, at 7½ o'clock, each evening. They will be on exhibition in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort, a large lot of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany and black walnut parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany etageres, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, ten black walnut and oak extension dining-tables, mahogany and rosewood bookcases, black walnut and mahogany desks, rosewood and iron hatstands, cottage suites, mahogany, French and cottage bedsteads, clocks, looking-glasses, hair mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, engravings, &c.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND BUHL; CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday, 24th,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 427 Broadway, comprising the usual assortment of first-class parlor, chamber, library and dining suites, etageres, cabinets, book-cases, armoires, French-plate mirrors, clocks, curtains, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed, shipped or stored until May 1.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK-SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—WEDNESDAY, March 24, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., a large collection of miscellaneous books, in various departments of literature; also many very rare early-printed works, Elzeviers, Plantins, &c., and a large collection of French books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS, CORNER 2D-AV. AND 44TH-ST.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, the 3 lots on the southeast corner of 2d-av. and 44th-st., 75 feet 5 inches on 2d-av. by 82 feet deep for 50 feet, 100 feet deep for 25 feet. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salerooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF FINE ENGLISH and American books. Among the collection will be found Gustave Doré's works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," "Baron Munchausen," "Wandering Jew," Dante's "Purgatory," with a large assortment of miscellaneous works, some superbly bound and illustrated.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salerooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

STATUARY AND BRONZES, MARBLE vases and statuettes, urns, tazzas, Mosaic tables, Florentine articles of vertu, pedestals, verdi de prado figures, fine clocks, &c., just received from Italy, the importation of F. Zannoni, of Florence.

Will be sold by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at his saleroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, 22d, and TUESDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, safe, musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles. HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee,
No. 680 Broadway, City of New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 24, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4, East River:

4,918 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo brig *Como*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 3, East River:
3,600 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo bark *Pouvert*, from Palermo.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, will, as for many years past, give his personal attention to the SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at private residence of families declining housekeeping.

Mr. SOMERVILLE will also hold TRI-WEEKLY SALES of furniture at the old-established and well-known Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

This location is the most commanding and desirable in the City, being near the money centre, and attracting a crowd of buyers at every sale.

With these advantages it will be seen that parties consigning goods as above can rely on obtaining full market values.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS, are prepared to attend to sales of furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping, and will also hold weekly sales at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for the convenience of those preferring to remove their effects.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL GIVE HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION to sales of furniture at residences of parties declining housekeeping, or goods can be removed to our large and spacious salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., and be included in our regular weekly sales.

ALBERT B. WALDRON.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—ON THURSDAY, AT 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., by order of assignees, parlor, chamber and library suites, bookcases, hall-stands, buffets, centre and library tables; also, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-law to25Mar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 31st-st., from 4th to Lexington av.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. For flagging sidewalks in 3d-av., between 117th and 128th sts.

4th. For paving with Fisk Concrete pavement 124th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. The north side of 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

2d. The north side of 57th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

3d. Both sides of 3d-av., between 117th and 127th sts.

4th. Both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKET, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 13, 1869. }

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 Mott-st., March 23, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following sanitary regulation was adopted:

"It is hereby declared to be the duty of every person herein authorized to enforce and execute this regulation, to kill promptly every dog or other quadruped found in this sanitary district, which any such person in good faith believes to have the hydrophobia, or to have been bitten or exposed to be bitten by any animal having said disease; and every such person is hereby authorized and directed to kill every dog appearing to such person to be sickly, emaciated or disabled, found in said district at large, and not in charge and appearing to be under the care and control of some owner or other proper custodian thereof; and every person so authorized is directed to promptly report to the Sanitary Superintendent, or to one of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, every case of killing any such dog, and when and where the same was killed, and also every case of any dog being in said district having, or which is believed liable to have, or has been exposed to the hydrophobia, and when and where said dog was last seen or is likely to be found, and a description thereof.

"And this Board assumes all responsibility for such killing pursuant to the 4th section of chapter 956 of the Laws of 1867, provided that such killing shall be done in good faith in the supposed discharge of his duty, by any person herein authorized to do such killing.

"And the Metropolitan Police Board, by and through its proper officers, agents and men, is hereby charged, pursuant to and by virtue of section seventeen of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, and other laws to such cases applicable, with the duty of enforcing and executing this regulation."

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 MOTT-ST., March 23, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of the Board as follows: That no manure, garbage or other like offensive matter be loaded or unloaded upon or from any car or vehicle, barge or other water craft, at a point nearer than three hundred (300) feet of any passenger car, having any passengers therein, or about to depart and provided for passengers. And that no car or vehicle wholly or partially loaded with any such article be placed or allowed to stand, or be partly loaded or unloaded, within the distance of three hundred (300) feet of any such car, or of the place on the track where such car should arrive or depart, within half an hour of the actual or due arrival or departure of any such passenger car or train at or from such place. And that neither the loading or unloading or the exposure of any such manure, or garbage, or matter, be allowed to be so near as to be offensive to the senses of any person being, or about to be, a passenger, and being properly in or about any passenger car or station.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY and fancy goods, and store to rent, only 44 miles from New-York; one of the healthiest towns in the State, growing fast; an excellent trade; increasing every day; a good opening for the business; terms easy. Apply to G. A. SHEPARD, Bricksburg, N. J., Ocean County.

$10,000 WANTED—TO GO INTO THE lasting business for ladies' shoes; the advertiser understands the business thoroughly; it can be safely and profitably extended to any amount. Address LASTING, Box 113 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—$5,000 DOLLARS wanted by a business man of experience and high respectability, in a business unattended with ordinary risks, for which 50 per cent. annually can be safely relied on. Address Post Office Box No. 1,768.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., beween 35th and 36th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, a short distance from the City, two reliable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as seamstress and chambermaid; house has all the modern improvements. Call at No. 144 Lexington-av., near 29th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK AND ASSISTANT book-keeper in a lace and white goods importing house. Address in own handwriting, with references, stating salary wanted, Box No. 3,114 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PERSON THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDING the gas fixture business as salesman and to take general charge. Answer by letter only to BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, all respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, and German ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks of all kinds, and houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, TO care for one child and do chamberwork and sewing for a small family in the country. Apply today at No. 237 East 17th-st., from 12 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WITH CITY reference, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 141 West 43d-st., before 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS who has good references. Apply at Parlor No. 29 Clarendon Hotel, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO IS A Protestant and has City references may apply at Parlor No. 29, Clarendon Hotel, before 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries, jellies, entries, made dishes, also pickling and preserves; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 96 Boerum-st., Brooklyn, near Atlantic.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one is Scotch, the other English; one as first-class cook, is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid, good plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 255 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as ladies' maid or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best of reference given; no objection to travel. Call at No. 276 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has unexceptionable City references; makes good bread and biscuit and plain desserts; is a good laundress. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; (colored girls;) have lived in one family some years, and in consequence of the death of their employer they want places together as cook and chambermaid; can be seen on the 23d and 24th of this month at No. 344 2d-av., corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNTRY, situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST WOMAN, SOME washing to do at her own house; understands washing, polishing and fluting; has no objection to taking it by the month. Apply or address Mrs. McDERMOTT, No. 443 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; no objection to travel; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's washing; can do them up in first-class style, or would go out by the day. Call or address No. 436 3d-av., two flights of stairs, in the back room, No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as a good seamstress, or would take care of grown children, or wait on a lady; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference from last employer. No. 436 East 14th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands her business; can be well recommended from present employer. Can be seen until suited at No. 17 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND ACTIVE young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; first-class City references; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is good tempered and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 11 and 1, at the house of her present employers, No. 3 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts and fits in all the latest styles. Notes addressed No. 362 7th-av., in the paper store, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a hotel, club-house or boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 250 Mulberry-st., near Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; operates on several machines; no objection to the country; has best of City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a private family, by the week or month, to sew; understands different machines; would assist in the chamberwork; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 31 Grand-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable woman; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can flute; does up ladies' fine muslins nicely; City or country; has the very best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN a situation as chambermaid and waitress for a girl now in her employ in that capacity; she will cheerfully recommend her as being faithful, honest and capable. Apply, after 10, at No. 220 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting and finest muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress and chambermaid, or to do housework. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress in a private family; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, (German,) as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR CHAMBERWORK and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; understands fluting; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; no objection to assist in plain washing; willing to go in the country. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 16 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as laundress in a private family. Apply at her late employer's, No. 29 West 26th-st., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid by a competent person; is a Protestant; has good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out to day's washing, or to wash by the dozen, week or month. Call at Room No. 10, No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 77 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with good City references; understands cooking in all its branches. Apply at No. 241 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; would like to have her child with her. Call for two days at No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to mind a child, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 327 Front-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in a private family; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, cooking, washing and chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 143 1st-av., third floor, Mr. THEO. KAIMER'S.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as plain cook in a small family; no objection to assist in washing; good City reference. Address B. C., No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation; City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 35th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 201 East 44th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 337 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A small family's washing, or a few gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 217 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress. Call at No. 375 1st-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good City references. Can be seen at No. 250 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress. Call for two days at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook; good reference given. Call at No. 344 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, in country or City, a situation; is a good meat and pastry cook; understands soups, fish, game and desserts of all kinds; would go for moderate wages provided she can have her boy, seven years old, with her. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEAD cook, who cannot be surpassed in all kinds of French and English cooking; is a superb pastry cook; confectionery of all kinds; the best City reference for her capability in every respect. Such as want a competent person can call at No. 348 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 337 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, no incumbrance; the man as butler, waiter-man, carver, &c.; is a first-class coachman and groom, a careful driver; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; in fact, will be found a good, practical and useful man on a gentleman's place; the wife as a first-class seamstress, chambermaid, laundress or cook; both are English Protestants; have unexceptionable references from first-class gentlemen's families; City or country. Apply or address Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; has a perfect knowledge of his business; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; is not afraid of work; reference good. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and the forcing of fruit, vegetables and flowers; can milk; first-class reference; wife and child. Address A. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GENERAL housework situations by a respectable man and wife; both thoroughly experienced and highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety and capability; country preferred. Call or address W. H., No. 53 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LITTLE INCUMBRANCE, a situation as gardener; who understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of a small farm, and understands the care of stock. Can be seen at the last employer's office, No. 100 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR gardener by a single middle-aged man; has 14 years' experience; understands the care of horses and cattle; is also capable of taking care of a green-house. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a thorough knowledge of everything that belongs to the business; green-houses, vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address L. McL., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WHO UNDERSTANDS the general management of a gentleman's place, a situation; is married; can be highly recommended by his previous employer. Can be seen by addressing FLORIST, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business, green-house, graperies, &c.; six years' undoubted reference. Address C. M. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, 30 years old, who understands his business and can come well recommended; can work in the garden, if required. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man; long experience; first-class driver; willing and obliging; good reference from his present employer. Call at or address No. 22 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM situation, by a young man; has the best of City reference from his late employer; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; understands both branches thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS—the man as coachman and groom, the wife for general housework; both very good and desirable help; highly recommended; long experience. Address F. A. S., Elizabeth Post Office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can show four years' recommendation from his last employer. Call for J. G., at the harness store, 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of many years' experience in this City; has the best of City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Call on or address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation as above; with best City reference; willing to make himself useful; married. Address JOHN, No. 146 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, (English;) married, no incumbrance; refers to past and present employers. Inquire at Mr. LANCASTER'S, No. 419 Broadway, or at No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE German, a situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; understands gardening; references given. Address J. J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; sober, industrious and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. B.N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man of practical experience, (disengaged on account of a sale,) with a family of taste; reference will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address at No. 25 East 40th-st., in stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation to take care of a small garden; can milk and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; first-class reference. Address E. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A family, a situation on a farm, or would take charge of it; has several years' experience; understands the care of horses, and is a good gardener. Address Captain CLARK, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, 35 years of age; thoroughly understands his business; green-houses, fruit, vegetables, &c.; would take charge of a small farm. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands the business; will make himself generally useful; can milk; first-class references. Address W. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman, one who is worthy of the situation, and thoroughly understands his business. Call or address J. S., No. 73 West 28th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; very good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as coachman in a private family; best City reference given. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and plain gardener; can give good reference from his last place. Address D. G. A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; can give the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Apply to seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., or address H. B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter or coachman; learned, civil and obliging; not afraid of work; best of City reference. Call or address No. 181 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man with a small family; has four years' reference from his last place; last employer can be seen. Address J. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has best City reference. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a good farmer and gardener; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Address T. K., No. 231 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands his business; in City or country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has long experience in the care of horses and carriages; the best of City reference. Call or address T. C., No. 140 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from his last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 2 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, for a colored man, by his present employer. Inquire at No. 346 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as first-class coachman; has no objection to the country. Call at 122 West 30th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as groom by a young single man; can furnish good reference. Apply at No. 435 West 26th-st.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Wanted, by a single man, 38 years of age, a situation as courier and general traveling servant; has been four years in the service of his present employer, to whom he is authorized to refer. Apply at the Everett House.

AS TRAVELER.—WANTED BY AN ENERGETIC young man; age 22; of good business abilities; ample security. Address C. A. BAKER, Central Hotel, No. 272 West-st.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation on a farm to learn it thoroughly; has had some experience; best references; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 218 East 78th-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES SUITABLE FOR a bakery or other business. Apply at No. 241 4th-av. for one week.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FRA DIAVOLO. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Miss Gebele and Mr. Hablemann.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CAMILLE. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP. Evening—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
SIE IST WAHNSINNIG. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
3d-av., near 64th-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Page 1.—Our Working Classes; Massachusetts Charities; A Lively Sensation in Norwich; Dominion of Canada; The Awful Tragedy at Island No. 10; Affairs in Texas.

Page 2.—Review of Abbott's Napoleon III.; Model Lodging-Houses; East River Bridge; Edwin Booth's Theatre; The Demand on Venezuela.

Page 3.—Washington News and Telegrams.

Page 4.—Local Intelligence; Union Pacific Railroad and other Law Reports; Financial and Commercial.

Page 5—Advertisements.

Page 6—Editorials and Minor Topics.

Page 7—Musical and Dramatic Notices; Local Intelligence.

Page 8—Real Estate Transactions and Advertisements.

Page 9—Advertisements.

Page 10—Albany news and Local Reports.

Page 11—Letter on Public Affairs, from the "Veteran Observer"; Boston Literary Matters; Letters to the Editor; State Canals; the Wolff Malpractice Case.

Page 12—The West Indies; South America; Foreign Notes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The death of the Mexican General Almonte is announced as having occurred in Paris on Monday.

The strike of cotton operatives which commenced in Preston, England, has spread to other portions of the Kingdom, having become general in Glasgow, where several mills have partially suspended.

In the Spanish Constituent Cortes a proposition to disqualify office-holders from sitting as representatives in the Assembly was adopted, though strongly opposed by the Government. A procession of women marched through the streets of Madrid on Monday, and presented a petition against conscriptions.

The French Army Contingent of 100,000 men was granted in the Corps Legislatif. Mme. la Marquise de la Vallette, the wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. The preliminaries of the proposed Conference between France and Belgium have been published.

The Hersey Committee on Mail Service to the United States have reported in favor of refusing to sanction contracts made with the Inman and Cunard steamship lines at present rates.

CUBA.

The insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island, and the inhabitants in that quarter demand military protection from the Government. The Havana journals are all silent regarding movements of Government troops and the insurgents, and the progress of affairs in the interior are wholly unknown.

Troops continue to leave Havana for the interior. The American brig *Mary Lowell* had been seized by the Spanish man-of-war *Andalusia*, off Ragged Island, while she was in the custody of British Custom-house officers. General Dulce had been notified. The Peruvian monitors remain at Ragged Island. One of the rams had, during the voyage, broken loose and sunk the steamer *Havana*, seven of the crew being drowned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Anthony was formally elected temporary President in the absence of Vice-President Colfax, and made a brief speech on assuming the chair. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to authorize the prepayment of the interest on the public debt, and on explanation the bill was immediately passed. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was agreed to directing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the regular conveyance of mails to Alaska *viâ* Oregon. The Judiciary System bill then came up, after the morning hour had expired, as unfinished business. The measure received considerable debate, and was carried in nearly the original form. The Senate then went into executive session, and at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced providing that Supreme Court Judges shall not sit on the hearing of appeals where they have already made a decision on Circuit. Mr. Julian introduced a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the collection of direct taxes in the late rebellious States. He withdrew it afterward, rather than see it referred. Considerable debate ensued on the proposition to extend the time for the revision of the laws and statutes of the United States. A large amount of deferred business was taken from the Speaker's table and disposed of. The resolution relative to the Missouri Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad received debate, and the bill was referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad. The extension of time fixed for the establishment of a new line of American ocean mail steamships was referred to Committee on Post Offices. The House then transacted routine business and adjourned.

GENERAL.

A negro named William Clowden, *alias* Jaconet, was arrested in Philadelphia on Monday, charged with having attempted to murder his paramour, Catharine Carter, *alias* Kate Tyndale, a resident of Laurens-street, New-York.

The Philadelphia Supreme Court have refused the application for a writ of error in the case of Twitchell, the convicted murderer. This finally disposes of the case.

A fire occurred yesterday in Needham, Mass., when the Waban Mills were wholly destroyed. Loss $25,000.

The highway locomotive steam engine built in Worcester, Mass., made an experimental trip yesterday, and gave considerable satisfaction.

There will be no session of the Court of Appeals in Albany on Good Friday, the 26th instant. The adjournment to-morrow will be until 4 P. M. on Monday the 29th. The following is the calendar for to-day: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.

The Governor of Arkansas has announced the removal of martial law in Crittenden County, and that consequently the entire State is free.

A woman named Mabb was murdered at Fishhouse Village, Saratoga County, on Monday morning, by her former mulatto paramour. The mulatto asked her if she was married to Mabb, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, fired five shots at her, three of which entered her head, and one her neck. The murderer gave himself up, and is now in Ballston jail.

Advices from St. Johns, N. B., state that the snow there is six feet deep on the level, and that the Canadians are deserting the "flats," as they fear a disastrous flood.

The Boston Board of Aldermen, after hearing the remonstrants against the erection of a building on the Common for the Peace Musical Festival, decided to grant the right. The contributions in aid of the festival now amount to $94,000.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed yesterday at Concord, N. H., when the 10 A. M. train on the Northern Road was banked at Danbury, and the afternoon train for Montreal was also blockaded at Rumney, and the storm continued through the night.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has signed bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing the State railroads to divide their Boards of Directors into three classes with successive terms of office.

The Union Pacific Railroad will commence carrying passengers and mails to Ogden on Thursday. This is 1,034 miles west from Omaha.

William A. Dietrich, salesman at Wellsville, Penn., who was arrested for violating the act relating to non-resident traders, was arraigned in Baltimore on Monday, and was held in the sum of $800 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Advices from the Plains, *viâ* St. Louis, state that General Nichols has received information that, on the 6th inst., General Custer and command were all safe at the foot of the Washita Mountains.

A convention of all the counties mining anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, represented by three delegates from each county, was held at Hazleton, March 17, for the purpose of exchanging views relative to coal mining. After general debate, a Committee was appointed to ascertain how soon all the mines would be in readiness to suspend operations for the Summer. When this Committee reports, the President of the Convention is to direct the suspension.

Addison Azer, *alias* Hauser, Charles Weber and William Smith, imprisoned on various charges, escaped from the Allentown, Penn., jail on Monday morning.

On the evening of the 16th, the house of L. Bathrick, in Casco, Mich., was entirely consumed by fire, and three little children, the eldest only 7 years of age, were burned to death. The family, with the exception of the three children, were all absent attending church, and had locked the doors of the house on leaving.

Michael Kehoe, who has been on trial in Baltimore for the murder of Joseph Gordon, was yesterday acquitted on the ground that the killing was done in self-defence. Gordon was a desperado, and Kehoe a respectable young man.

Dr. Charles Bennescheit, who was found guilty on Friday, at Buffalo, of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having caused the death of Caroline Somers, in Lancaster, in November last, by malpractice, was on Saturday sentenced to Auburn Prison for the period of one year and one month.

Henrietta Gray, the negress, who, a few days since, murdered a little white girl, near Macon, Ga., in order to obtain $3 20, has been captured after a three days' chase. Two little boys, brothers of the murdered girl, led the officers in pursuit.

A sleeping car and two coaches were thrown over an embankment on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad yesterday, at a spot two miles west of Washington, Ill. A large number of passengers, including Ex-Governor Seymour, of New-York, were on the train. Some thirty-five or forty persons were injured, though none seriously. Mr. Seymour escaped with a few bruises.

The Mississippi River, at Dubuque, and the opening of navigation, will soon occur.

Governor Wells and several Virginia State officials have been arrested in Richmond on a charge of purloining a letter from the Post Office. They have been held for examination.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of workingmen, accompanied by music and banners, crowded the Cooper Institute last night for the purpose of taking measures to consolidate the workingmen of the City into one political organization, which would vote only for such political candidates as would make the interests of labor paramount to all others. Many speeches were made and resolutions were adopted.

The Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, held in the Empire City Skating Rink, was continued yesterday. The exhibition is now nearly complete, and all the cages of birds, &c., are in position. The larger part of the specimens are first-rate. Mr. Horace Greeley delivered the opening address last evening.

John Real, who is to be hanged on Friday of next week, is visited daily by Fathers Duranquet and Dorcet. His four sisters also visit him daily. Real deeply feels the disgrace he has brought upon his family, and carefully avoids all reference to the tragedy. It is said that he hopes to be reprieved.

A meeting took place yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature a constitutional amendment which would admit of appropriating funds for the enlargement of the State canals. Resolutions were presented by a Committee composed of Jesse Hoyt, Robert Getty, David Dows, and Carlos Cobb, and speeches were made by Mr. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and Colonel Edward Hincken, President of the Exchange Board.

The Sixth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College for women took place last evening in the hall of the Historical Society, at which ten of the lady students graduated.

A movement is on foot to call an Irish National Convention for the purpose of forming a Central Bureau or Emigration Society, and so afford desirable information to intending emigrants relative to land prices, and give such benevolent assistance as may be found necessary.

Cotton was firm but not active yesterday. Breadstuffs were rather more inquired for; Wheat was cheaper; Corn and Oats were held more firmly; Groceries attracted more attention; Provisions were slow of sale. At auction, several attractive offerings of Dry Goods were made and placed generally satisfactorily. Freights were firmer and more active.

Foreign Policy of the Administration—The Cuban Revolution.

There seems to be a general belief, founded on a variety of circumstances, that the *foreign policy* of General Grant's Administration will be affirmative and decided, not to say aggressive, in its general character. It is supposed that our complaints against Great Britain, for her unfriendly conduct during the rebellion, will be pressed with greater vigor, and that demands will be made for more adequate redress, than hitherto. The insurrection now in progress in Cuba, the revolution recently effected in Spain, the prevailing discontent of Ireland, the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of Mexico are among the existing facts which will invite, even if they do not constrain, the active intervention of the United States. And such intervention, in some form or other, and more or less direct, is vaguely expected from the new Administration.

Such intervention, indeed, is already invited in the case of Cuba by emissaries of the revolution now at Washington, and is urged by some among our own citizens; and public movements, toward a formal recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, and of their authority as the rightful Government of Cuba, have already been made in Congress and elsewhere. The public sentiment which prompts these movements is well-nigh universal, and will inevitably have a very marked effect upon the action of the country. And what is now asked for Cuba, may soon be asked for Canada, for Mexico and for Ireland.

If the principle by which our national conduct is to be guided in these matters were novel at least in our history,—if we had taken no ground on the subject, and had laid down no code of neutral obligation to which we exact the practical adhesion of other Powers, and by which we profess to be governed ourselves, in our relations with them, the Administration would be less restrained than it is now in the course of action it may adopt. But this is not the case. Our own rebellion furnished an occasion for putting before the world, in the most impressive form, and for committing ourselves in the most distinct and solemn manner to what we adopt as the duty of one nation toward another in which intestine conflicts may arise. One of the most protracted, important and difficult questions which demanded solution during the civil war, was this very one. We insisted that England had no right to recognize the Confederates, as a power capable of making war, or as in any sense entitled to the rights of war, as these rights are defined by international law, until they should have established their independence, and so vindicated their sovereignty as an actual fact. And we maintained this position from the beginning to the end of the rebellion.

The English Government practically acted upon a different theory. It recognized the Confederates as belligerents at the very outset of their rebellion. It allowed their agents to come into English ports, contract with English subjects for ships, arms, and all the munitions of war, and, with the weapons thus procured, carry on the war from English ports, not only against the national force, but also against the peaceful commerce, of the nation, with which the English Government had treaties of peace and friendship. In the words addressed by Mr. Adams to the British Foreign Secretary "so far as the naval branch of the warfare," waged against the United States by the Confederates, "is concerned, the real bureau is fixed at Liverpool, and not in the United States. The vessels were constructed or purchased, the seamen enlisted, the armament obtained, the supplies of every kind procured, the cruises projected, and the officers and men regularly paid here. In other words, *all the war made on the ocean, has been made from England as the starting point*, And, while England maintains the rightfulness of her action in this matter and refuses redress, we have never ceased to denounce it as in violation of treaty obligations and of public law, as unfriendly in its spirit and hostile in its effects, and as to be atoned for by some act of marked redress. And our main difference with England to-day grows out of our positive and persistent demand for such redress.

Now it cannot escape notice that in the case of Cuba, what we are asked to do for the revolutionary party there is precisely what, for the last seven years we have been denouncing England for having done, in the case of our rebellion; indeed, it goes far beyond it. No one doubts that, if at the end of 1863,—after the war of the rebellion had been waged for nearly three years, and when its prospects of success seemed good,—England had recognized the Confederacy as an independent Power, we should have met that action on her part by a declaration of war. But we are now asked to extend that recognition to the revolutionists of Cuba, although their struggle against Spanish rule has lasted only *five months*. Can we do this without a flagrant and dishonorable departure from our own principles of public law and international obligation?

We understand perfectly the sentiment that will urge a prompt concession by our Government of belligerent rights, by sea and land, to the revolutionists of Cuba. The people of Cuba have lived for many years under the grinding oppression of a foreign Government, and it is their unquestionable right to throw it off as soon as possible. We believe the present movement for independence to be very strong, and to have the concurrence and support of the great body of the people; and in common with the whole American community, we shall heartily rejoice to see it successful. But we do not see how we can now concede belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists, without entirely abandoning the ground we have held hitherto, and conceding the substantial justice of the course pursued by England. Most certainly we could not persist in our demands upon England for redress, a moment after we should have done what we are asked to do in regard to Cuba.

In his inaugural General Grant laid down in strong and explicit language the general rule of his foreign policy. He said:

> "I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, *we may be compelled to follow their precedent*."

It is not quite clear how much ground this "precedent" may be held to cover. We certainly do not concede, what some claim, that it is to justify us in dealing with Cuba, as England dealt with us during the rebellion. The "precedent" then established by England may possibly be invoked as a justification for treating *her* in the same way under similar circumstances; but it cannot be held to have made any change in the general requirements of international law, or to have relaxed in any way the obligations of nations toward friendly Powers. The precedent established by England cannot be quoted to govern our action in regard to Cuba; nor have we the slightest reason to suppose that General Grant had any such object in his reference to the matter in his inaugural. We presume our Government will adhere, in its relations with foreign Powers, to the principles of neutrality which we have always maintained in regard to other nations, and which we insist other nations shall always maintain toward us.

A Sensible Step for Congress.

We are glad to see that the House of Representatives has taken time to provide for the investigation of a question of the highest practical importance to American prosperity. A Select Committee of nine has been provided for, whose duties are to inquire into and report at the next session the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of the country. Also, to report what measures are necessary to increase our ocean tonnage, revive our navigation interests, and regain for our country the relative position which it once held among nations as a great maritime Power.

We suppose the Committee will hold most of its sessions in this City, as it is here it will be most convenient to obtain the information necessary to the answering of these inquiries. We trust it will call before it some of our great ship-builders,—or those who *once were* our ship-builders,—some of our great shipping merchants, some of our great importers, and some of those concerned in the other great interests connected with commerce and our mercantile marine. We trust it will listen to the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce; and we have no doubt that for this occasion the Chamber will be able to agree as to certain vital interests that deserve the favorable consideration of Congress. After completing such investigations, the Committee should visit Portland, Boston and Philadelphia, so as to get a thorough comprehension of the matter in all its bearings.

When those of our leading men who represent the interests that are now broken down have visited Washington to lay facts and arguments before Congress, they have not been properly received. In many cases they have been treated as merely selfish schemers, as men seeking their own advantage at any cost, as men whose advances ought to be repelled, and whose projects or suggestions ought to be defeated. The great majority of the members of Congress know very little about the mercantile interests of the country. They have made no investigations such as would fit them to legislate on these interests, and have no experience such as would guide them in the right course of action. As a consequence, the representatives of our mercantile interests have long felt discouraged in regard to any intelligent action on the part of Congress, and have felt that it was hopeless to impress their ideas on the law-making powers. It is on this account that they have drifted into a state of indifference, and have come to look hopelessly on the decay of the American marine.

It is a good sign that Congress has now shown a desire to find out something about these matters. If it sets about the investigation in a right way, it will have no difficulty in obtaining information that will be exceedingly valuable in legislation.

Mr. Carey and Mr. Wells.

Mr. H. C. Carey, in his *twelfth* letter to the *Tribune* on the theory of Protection, put the following question to Revenue Commissioner D. A. Wells:

> "Why is it that your report is so precisely in accordance with the views and wishes of those great British 'capitalists,' who are accustomed, 'in their efforts to gain and keep foreign markets,' to distribute money so very freely among those of our people who are supposed to be possessed of power to influence public opinion?"

This question carries with it a clear insinuation that the views expressed by Mr. Wells had been inspired or influenced by the money of "those great British capitalists" who are accustomed thus to influence public opinion in this country. We questioned the truth of this insinuation, both in its application to public opinion at large, and to Mr. Wells in particular, and asked Mr. Carey or the *Tribune*, or both, for some facts on which they ventured thus to impugn the character of a prominent and reputable public officer.

The *Tribune* responds that there are foreign capitalists who are *interested* in overthrowing the protective features of our tariff, and who could well afford to pay large sums of money to effect that result;—that Mr. Carey has shown in his letter that the statements of Commissioner Wells are "in flagrant contravention of the truth," and "misrepresent facts just as the foreign interest in question would *wish* to have them misrepresented;" and upon these grounds the aspersion upon Mr. Wells by Mr. Carey is sought to be justified. This is the *Tribune's* plea in Mr. Carey's behalf. Whether Mr. Carey will accept it as sufficient, or make some better one for himself, remains to be seen.

One reflection will probably occur to Mr. Carey, even if it does not to the *Tribune*. All the letters of Mr. Carey put forward just such views, and maintain just such opinions, as an enormous interest in Pennsylvania would wish to have maintained, and which that interest can well afford to pay large sums of money for maintaining. Would it be quite just or fair to insinuate that Mr. Carey *is* paid large sums of money by that interest, for maintaining these views and opinions? And would Mr. Wells be praised for fairness and courtesy in discussion, if he were publicly to make such an insinuation, by way of breaking the force of Mr. Carey's arguments?

The *Tribune* says it does not know and cannot learn "how much" British gold has been used in this matter, nor does it believe that Mr. Carey could. Neither need undertake that task. But do either of them know,—or have they any facts to warrant them in believing and in asserting—that *any* British gold has been used to influence the opinions of Mr. Wells, and through him to influence the public opinion of this country on this particular subject? This is the point on which we think Mr. Carey has made an aspersion upon the character of Mr. Wells, which is not only unjust and unfair to him, but which Mr. Carey in justice to himself ought either to show some reasonable ground for, or else to withdraw. We can understand very well that the opinions Mr. Wells puts forth are very distasteful to Mr. Carey, and that the statistics by which he defends them seem to Mr. Carey to be at variance with facts. But this does not warrant him in believing or in saying, openly or covertly, directly or indirectly, that Mr. Wells has been employed by British capitalists and paid with their gold, for putting them forward.

We respectfully ask the *Tribune's* renewed attention to this point. We are not asking about the operations of the Free Trade League, nor the circulation of Free Trade tracts. Mr. Wells is a public officer, and has made a public report of his official investigations into a matter of great public interest. We should like to know on what ground Mr. Carey, through the *Tribune*, impugns the honesty,—to say nothing of the accuracy,—of that report.

Cuban Conquests and Spanish Scrimmages.

Were not the memory of our own "little unpleasantness" so fresh, the daily Spanish official war news, whereby it is made to appear that "the Cuban insurgents have been defeated in a severe battle, and their cause is hopeless," might be deceptive; but "we have been there;" we, too, have seen times when every trivial skirmish was magnified by "official advices" into a great victory, and the accidental discharge of a musket might echo like the roar of a Waterloo from Maine to Missouri. According to the Government reports, the Cubans are worsted in every encounter, and the "last spark of the rebellion" is just going to be "trampled out," precisely as, in our favorite figure, the "backbone of the rebellion" was always on the point of being broken.

Everybody remembers when in 1861, "heavy firing near the Chain Bridge" used to come off each afternoon with great punctuality—"just in time for the evening papers." A satirist described one of these diurnal battles, which begun, as usual, with "a series of loud explosions on Arlington Heights." Twenty-four reporters, according to him, immediately telegraphed to twenty-four papers that 500,000 rebels had attacked our lines with 2,000 rifled cannon, and had been repulsed with a loss of 14,000 killed—Federal loss, "one killed and two committed suicide." But when General McClellan came to inquire of an orderly about the particulars, there turned out to be "no firing at all, but only Villiam Brown, of Regiment 5, Mackerel Brigade, which has a horrible cold and sneezes in that way." Villiam was warned accordingly to telegraph to the War Department whenever he sneezed, to avoid any more of those harrowing mistakes.

Spanish victories in Cuba remind one of such historic events. Our Havana correspondent has just shown up in a most ridiculous light the three last "battles" in Cuba, proving them to have not even the proportions of a cross-road skirmish. He qualifies the affairs as "scrimmages," and of the grand storming of Mayari he remarks, that this Sebastopol is "smaller than Miller's Hole, California, and its intrenchments somewhat larger than an apple-woman's stand."

In plain truth, there has as yet been no measure of strength between the Spanish and Cuban soldiers; no "anaconda coil" drawn round the rebellion, and no "backbone" broken; the accounts of battles are moonshine. But, on the other hand, the present sluggishness of the struggle is no proof that it will not ere long break into fierce activity. As Transatlantic spectators checked their mirth over the bloodlessness of Sumter and its sequence when the rain of battle pattered heavily on Bull Run, and the full thunder-storm broke over the blood-drenched field of Shiloh, so we may yet see terrible carnage in Cuba. It is for the advantage of the Spaniards to settle the question promptly, but for that of the Cubans to delay it. The troops of the former are already disciplined veterans, those of the latter comparatively raw recruits. Time helps the latter not the former. And, besides, while the Spaniard stands the Winter's climate of Cuba very well, he will find fighting in Summer to be another affair. We are probably at the beginning rather than the end of the insurrection.

Life Insurance Legislation—The Reform Really Needed.

The State Senate has before it a bill which, under the guise of regulating the forfeiture of policies of life insurance, aims at investing with the fixedness of law matters of business detail wholly foreign to the purpose of legislation. The authority of the Government in insurance is already carried so far that the public rely upon it to an extent which precludes more legitimate criticism, and it is certainly not desirable to carry interference into the niceties of actuarial work, or to define absolutely conditions over which the companies and their customers should exercise control. The object of the present attempt is to prevent the lapse of policies as an immediate consequence of the non-payment of renewal premiums. But all that can safely be done in this direction is secured by free competition. The exigencies of the business as now pushed have led to the invention of novelties in the forms of insurance, and to the introduction of a liberal spirit in cases of surrendered policies or policies that are dropped for inability to maintain them. The mischief is, not that the companies are too unyielding, but that in their desire for growth they resort to plans and promises which careful management would studiously avoid. The Senate bill is an ill-advised tribute to the same worship of popularity. Its enactment is not needed to protect the interests of policy holders, while it would serve to strengthen their dependence upon legislation, to the neglect of means that are really essential to security.

The State has done quite as much as it can usefully do in regard to life insurance. It has cognizance of the organization of new companies. It exacts guarantees from foreign companies or those of other States transacting business here. It has instituted a department with facilities for ascertaining and reporting the condition of the various companies, and so determining their relative prosperity and trustworthiness. The scope and efficiency of the department might, we believe, be advantageously enlarged, with the view of exacting greater care in management, and arresting tendencies which threaten the whole system with danger and discredit. But of specific legislation, looking to the establishment of rules and conditions of business, and the terms of the insurance contract, there is more than sufficient now. Every additional step on this road taken by the State will effect more harm than good.

The reform most wanted is beyond the reach of legislation. It is a reform in the Board-room and in the offices of salaried functionaries; a reform involving the realization of a sense of responsibility by trustees and directors, and the exercise of a constant and thorough supervision over the internal economy of their respective companies. In the majority of instances, as we know, directors are strangely ignorant of the affairs they are supposed to watch over and guide. They make no attempt to scrutinize expenditures, to understand the manner in which business is acquired and the cost of acquiring it. These things are intrusted almost exclusively to the President and his assistants. They are, however, vital points in management, and no director does his duty who fails to master them and keep them continually before the Board.

Enormous expenses, such as those which must startle every intelligent student of the State Superintendent's report, are possible only because of directors' neglect. The large sums paid as commissions, and the yet larger sums which come under the head "other expenditures," would be reduced at once, could directors be induced to take less for granted, and to make themselves personally familiar with the items composing the cost of management. We have heard of cases in which officers, from the President downward, in the receipt of liberal salaries, have been allowed year after year to draw a percentage off the ascertained profits, the perquisites thus obtained varying from five to fifteen thousand dollars per man per year. In how many companies this practice has obtained we cannot state. We know that it has prevailed in some, and that large amounts have thus been appropriated for the gain of officers, every dollar of which belonged to the insured. The circumstance illustrates a class of expenditures possible only under careless and extravagant management, and a loose conception of responsibility on the part of directors.

If we are to have improvement it must begin with the directors. Their names are paraded as guarantees of integrity and strength. Their individual respectability commands confidence, and confidence brings business. They owe to the public, to themselves, and especially to the insured, of whose interests they are the custodians, systematic attention to every branch of expenditure and every feature of management. The funds of a life insurance company are in a measure sacred. They are contributions for an object in which prospective widows and orphans have the largest share, and their administration should be scrupulously just to the minutest detail. Every dollar wasted in the purchase of new business, or in gifts to well-paid officers, or in a management generally costly, is taken from funds which are the reversionary property of the helpless and afflicted. It is therefore incumbent on the directors of companies to watch jealously every branch of the work confided to them, and to infuse into it a conscientiousness, or moral principle, rarely seen nowadays in the conduct of corporate bodies. When this shall be done earnestly and generally, the reform most required by life insurance will be secured. And in the absence of this, further legislation will but add to a delusion which already prevails to a perilous extent.

MINOR TOPICS.

We understand that there will be no immediate action at Washington on the subject of the New-York appointments; and we are informed in regard to the District-Attorneyship on the best authority, that it is not intended to make any change in that office until Mr. Courtney has an opportunity to bring up for trial the Fullerton case, and one or two others in which indictments have been for some time pending. This course is deemed by the President only just and fair to all the parties concerned.

The Board of Supervisors constantly hold secret sessions. No record of its proceedings can be obtained. No minutes of the Board have been published for months past. This is altogether wrong. This clandestine mode of doing business is generally believed to cover a mess of corruption, and, doubtless, the belief is well founded.

As Secretary Boutwell doubted his authority to exercise a power which his predecessor always believed to reside in the Secretary of the Treasury, he yesterday received authorization from the Senate to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months. In his letter he said it was desirable this step should be taken on account of the condition of the public finances—referring, doubtless, to the large accumulation of gold locked up in the Treasury. This is a better way of letting out part of the surplus than some of the other ways that have been proposed.

The arrest of the Governor of Virginia and a number of prominent functionaries, on the charge of purloining a letter written by a local politician, will give us the truth concerning a disreputable accusation made some time ago. We cannot doubt that Governor Wells will be able to clear himself of any complicity in the matter.

An attack has been made on the Coroners, accusing them of holding more inquests and *post-mortem* examinations than are necessary, with the object of swelling their fees. This is doubtless true to some extent, but perhaps the explanation of the fact may be found in the circumstance that the Coroners for years past have *paid the Supervisors a percentage* on all their bills. *None are audited* until the exaction has been satisfied.

The affairs of the Board of Education are just now exciting a good deal of inquiry, and much good to taxpayers may come of it. Among other matters calling for investigation, we beg to suggest that the allegation which is commonly made regarding the *commission of ten per cent. said to be paid by the coal dealer* who supplies the Board of Education and county offices generally with fuel, should not be neglected. Is a commission of this sort paid, and if it is, who gets it?

The Mexican Almonte, who has just died in Paris, was one of the ablest of Mexican politicians. He always sought to establish a "strong Government" for Mexico, and whether he supported the Dictator Santa Anna or the Emperor Maximilian, his aims were the same. From the first, he was intimately connected with the establishment of the unfortunate Government established in Mexico by the present French Emperor, and his death has removed one of the most dangerous enemies of the existing Republic.

The President of the "Sorosis," in her address at the annual meeting of the members the other day, said:

> "A year ago the New-York Times said that if the 'Woman's Club' continued to exist for a year, a good many men would have reason to revise their opinion of women. The Woman's Club still lives. We call upon the men to revise their opinion forthwith."

What may have been said on the subject a year ago, when the members of the Sorosis were reported to be wrangling and quarreling, we have now forgotten. But if anybody ever doubted the ability of women to keep up a social, intellectual, moral and festive club, what can he now say? The spectacle of the Sorosis is certainly edifying.

A slight fall of snow, succeeded by several hours of copious rain-falling, followed by a cloudy atmosphere, succeeded in the later afternoon by a bright, cool sky, and in the evening after dark by a clear, frosty horizon, were the meteorological features of the past twenty-four hours. A week or two more of low temperature would be of immense advantage to the next fruit crop by retarding the buds which have been invited to premature putting-out by the mild weather of the past two weeks. In this latitude we have had little snow, and travel has scarcely been interrupted a single day during the season. This is in striking contrast with the Winter of 1867-68, when there were no less than forty-four well-defined snow-storms, and the railroads in town and out of town were frequently blocked up. The Winter just passed, take it as a whole, has been remarkably mild and satisfactory to City folk.

The people of England used to hope some Church dignitary would be the victim of a railway smash-up—thinking it would make the companies more careful. In the same way, probably, our citizens who have ashes to be removed from the front of their holdings, wish some of the Astors or Vanderbilts, or some very irritable editor, would fall over the tubs and barrels of cinders and rubbish spread out on the sidewalk, in order to have a terrible item in the newspapers next morning. How the pedestrians get over and around the boxes in Nassau and other narrow streets is a wonder. These boxes are cases for Mr. Bergh, and we beg his interference in the matter—since the City Contractor entirely overlooks them.

The Quakers were always a respectable sect, save in their very first rise, when they carried their principle of simplicity a little too far, in respect of personal costume. A deputation of Philadelphia Quakers has been in Washington to talk to the President about the Indian service and the mode of treating our Western aborigines. It has a fair right to be heard; for Pennsylvania was the only part of the Union in which the rights of those aborigines were respected—a fact which is one of the brightest our history has to show. It is a difficult thing to manage poor tribes that *must* be coerced; and perhaps Penn's peculiar people have not yet lost the knack of dealing with the red men. Congress would have no objection to a Quaker Commissioner.

Velocipeding—the new excitement which grows apace—will not, as some of its votaries anticipate, solve the vexed problem of urban locomotion, but it is likely to do some good nevertheless. It attracts to the numerous riding halls hundreds of young men, who find in it a pleasant and exhilarating sport, cheaper and more agreeable than billiards, and in every way preferable to the ordinary class of amusements—some of which are of a questionable character—to which, as a class, they have been accustomed. Among the spectators of this new pastime are many of the fair sex, who evince a lively interest in the graceful motions of experienced velocipedists.

The beautiful and fertile State of Virginia is bound to recuperate and develop her many resources to the utmost, with the help of sturdy and intelligent European emigrants now settling there or engaged to come over. Our own people of the North, being *fast*, prefer at present to rush out West. But the more sober foreigners, born with quieter notions, stronger home feelings and steadier industries, will be very good substitutes in Virginia, where they will think themselves in Paradise; and no doubt the latter condition of that "mother of States and statesmen" will be a great deal better than the first.

A Workman on a Ferry-boat Killed.

Coroner Jones held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of George Corlies, who was killed on board the Catharine ferry-boat *Nassau*, at an early hour yesterday morning. It appeared that deceased, contrary to the rules, was oiling the machinery without having a special order from the engineer, and the latter not being aware that deceased was so engaged, obeyed the signal-bell of the pilot, and started the engine, the crank coming down upon deceased and killing him instantly. The engineer had not seen him oiling the machinery, and was ignorant of the accident until he called for him and received no response. When he went to look for him he found his mutilated body lying under the crank. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will be held in the church, No. 292 Hudson-street, near Spring, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mme. **La Grange** was greeted last night by an audience that thoroughly appreciated her great claims on the musical community. The opera was "Le Prophete," in which the lady has always commanded the first position. We have on several occasions spoken of the excellent way in which the work has been produced by Mr. **Maretzek**, and need only say now that the rendering was better than usual. Every one seemed to be inspired by the cordiality bestowed on the *beneficiare*.

To-night Miss **Kellogg** makes her farewell appearance in the opera of "Fra Diavolo." There will be no performances on Thursday and Friday.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Miss **Reignolds** is to repeat on this evening and to-morrow her enlivening performance of the heroine in **Selby**'s drama, entitled "The Lioness of the North." The piece of itself don't amount to much. It is called "historical," and aims to be amusing, but its author, we fear, resembles the celebrated wit of antiquity, who depended on his memory for his jokes and on his imagination for his facts. A slender incident in the career of **Elizabeth Petroona**, the Russian Empress, is the basis for the not extremely novel design of this play. Smart acting and picturesque scenery are the absolute requirements of such a piece. At the Broadway the drama is carelessly produced. The sputter of enterprise which was apparent in the production of "The Shadow of a Crime" has subsided, and the present play is forced forward on its own merits. The brightness of Miss **Reignolds**' appearance does much to disturb the monotony of an otherwise indifferent performance. Her singing is perhaps a superfluity that might be excused on another occasion; but under the circumstances the audience is to be pardoned for grasping at anything which helps to relieve the tedium. It is pleasant to note that this artiste plays with the same zeal and animation before a small audience, as if the house was crowded. It is something of a shame that she should be compelled so often to exhibit this merit. It happens to be a charm so uncommon, however, among actresses, who are also stars, that we can't forbear to mention it in Miss **Reignolds**' favor. The small but interesting character of *Evedora* is played by Mrs. **Skerrett**, whose make-up and acting are admirable, and who—but this may be our hallucination—actually appears to know her part. On Friday evening Miss **Reignolds** is to take her benefit, and after the *matinée* on Saturday she departs for Detroit, to open the new opera house. The stock company give a performance on Saturday evening. On Monday next Mr. and Miss **Couldock** commence an engagement for thirteen nights, and following them come Mr. and Mrs. **Barney Williams**, who, with a two weeks' engagement, will terminate their lease and management of the Broadway Theatre. The house has, therefore, but five weeks more of public existence.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Mrs. **Florence**'s appearance in the sentimental part of *Eily O'Connor*, and Mr. **Florence**'s performance of *Myles Na Coppaleen* has revived a degree of interest in "The Colleen Bawn." Wood's Museum has been very fairly attended to witness the drama. It will hold the bills until Friday evening, when Mr. **Florence** is to have a benefit. Good Friday is a queer night for a theatrical benefit, but no doubt Mr. **Florence** thinks "the better the day the better the deed"—and it is only needed for his admirers to indorse that familiar adage for the comedian to be made a happy man. Following Miss **Marriott**'s engagement, which is to begin on Monday and last four weeks, an English pantomime and an English pantomime troupe are to be introduced at Wood's Museum. A ship-load of material for the new entertainment reached here, from England, on Monday.

The **Davenport** Brothers, assisted by Mr. **Fay**, will give their last manifestation at Steinway Hall this evening.

A *matinée* of "School" is announced by Mr. **Wallack** for Saturday next.

The sale of seats for the opening night and for the entire first week at the Grand Opera House, is to begin this morning at the box-office and at **Schirmer**'s music store.

Professor **Frobisher** and Miss **Clara Norris** are to give a "humorous reading" at the new Masonic Hall in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening.

It is better to act nonsense than to speak it. In the month of June or thereabouts we shall probably have pantomime at five theatres in New-York: At Wallack's, at Wood's, at the Olympic, the Bowery and Tammany.

OBITUARY.

General Juan Nepomuceno Almonte.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death in that city, on Sunday evening, of the well-known Mexican General and diplomat, General **Almonte**. This distinguished man was born in the latter part of the last century, and having received a superior education, became, at an early age, prominently identified with the politics of his country. He soon became well known in the councils of statesmen, as well as upon the battle-field. During the many bloody political disturbances preceding the inauguration of **Santa Anna**'s reign, **Almonte** bore a prominent part, and, in return for his services, was made a General by **Santa Anna**. He served under **Santa Anna** in the Texan war, and the records of the "massacre of the Alamo" were chiefly made up from **Almonte**'s journal, which was found on the battle-field. At the battle of San Jacinto he particularly distinguished himself, and for his gallantry and daring was made Minister of War by the then President of the Republic, **Bustamente**. In 1840 a revolution swept **Bustamente** from power and with him **Almonte**, and for a few years the latter supported himself in the City of Mexico by lecturing on scientific subjects. He was subsequently appointed Ambassador to the United States, and was a resident at Washington for some time, where his ability and courtesy made him many warm friends among the prominent Americans of that day. When diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico were suspended **Almonte** was transferred to the Courts of France and England. When **Santa Anna** again came into power in Mexico, **Almonte** was returned to Washington, where he remained till 1856. **Almonte** remained steadfast to **Santa Anna**, in his adversity as well as prosperity, and his fortunes changed as often as did those of that wily Mexican statesman. When the Dictator was for the last time swept from power **Almonte** was sent to London in a subordinate capacity.

He was a wily intriguer, and was among the first to entertain the scheme of placing **Maximilian** on the Mexican throne. While Mexican politicians at home were intriguing to secure an Imperial reign, **Almonte** was no less active among the European Powers, and, finally, when the plan was perfected, he in company with the Archbishop of Mexico, proceeded to Miramar, and, on behalf of the Mexican people, tendered to **Maximilian** the Mexican crown. When that unfortunate Prince ascended the throne he placed **Almonte** at the Court of his ally, **Napoleon III.**, where he remained in a semi-official capacity until his death. **Almonte** was recognized as an able statesman, active, bold and scheming, who labored less for his own advancement than for the success of the political party to which, for the time, he might be attached. He was largely in the confidence of both **Maximilian** and **Napoleon**, and it was through him that the French negotiations with Mexico were, to a great extent, transacted. Having been a warm admirer and supporter of **Maximilian**, the sad and fatal termination of the career of that unfortunate Prince prevented the return of **Almonte** to Mexico, and hence his death in a foreign land.

South Side Railroad.

The cars of the South Side Railroad Company which are, at present, drawn by horses from the depot at the foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, to the upper depot, on the north side of Bushwick-avenue, a distance of about a mile, will be attached to "dummies" next month. This will be more agreeable to passengers, to the inhabitants along the route, and certainly to the Company. The country through which this road runs is being rapidly settled by New-Yorkers, and the regularity of its trains makes it a formidable competitor of the other Long Island road. The Long Island Railroad Company proposes to reduce their fares about sixty per cent. in the course of a few days.

THE TURF.

The American Jockey Club Handicaps—The Entries, Weights, and Performances of the Horses Engaged—The Fordham Stakes and Jockey Club Handicap Analyzed.

The handicapper of the American Jockey Club has just issued the weights for the horses engaged in the two handicap races, at the approaching Spring meeting of the Club at Jerome Park, the Fordham Stakes and the Jockey Club Handicap. The number of horses entered in the former race is thirty-four, and in the latter twenty-seven. Their names and the weights assigned by the handicapper are as follows:

The Fordham Stakes, One and a Quarter Miles.

1. F. Morris' Ruthless, 5 years, 121 lbs.
2. E. Thompson's Bayswater, 6 years, 118 lbs.
3. D. McDaniels' Red Dick, 6 years, 118 lbs.
4. D. McDaniels' Exile, aged, 116 lbs.
5. J. O'Donnell's Richard B. Connolly, 5 years, 115 lbs.
6. R. W. Walden's Metairie, 5 years, 115 lbs.
7. A. Belmont's Dickens, 5 years, 115 lbs.
8. J. Coates' Oysterman, Jr., 5 years, 114 lbs.
9. J. O'Donnell's General Duke, 4 years, 114 lbs.
10. D. McDaniels' Morrissey, 5 years, 112 lbs.
11. D. McDaniels' Ripley, 6 years, 110 lbs.
12. C. Littlefield's Hira, 5 years, 109 lbs.
13. J. W. Weldon's Jubal, 5 years, 109 lbs.
14. Hunter & Travers' Nemesis, 4 years, 109 lbs.
15. Bowie & Hall's Viley, 4 years, 108 lbs.
16. T. S. Nichols' Abdel Kader, 4 years, 108 lbs.
17. A. K. Richards' Locust Point, 4 years, 108 lbs.
18. M. H. Sanford's Northumberland, 4 years, 107 lbs.
19. F. Morris' Boaster, 4 years, 107 lbs.
20. R. E. Lewis' Scotia, 4 years, 107 lbs.
21. L. B. Holland's Corsican, 4 years, 105 lbs.
22. W. Kerwin's Kitten, 5 years, 104 lbs.
23. M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years, 104 lbs.
24. D. McDaniels' Albuera, 4 years, 103 lbs.
25. R. W. Walden's Bonny Braes, 4 years, 103 lbs.
26. R. W. Walden's c. by Uncle Vic, 4 years, 103 lbs.
27. L. W. Jerome's St. Paul, 4 years, 103 lbs.
28. Richards & Kilgour's Kitty Free, 4 years, 103 lbs.
29. M. H. Sanford's Jolly One, 4 years, 98 lbs.
30. L. B. Holland's Sweet Home, 4 years, 98 lbs.
31. Bowie & Hall's Legatee, 3 years, 90 lbs.
32. A. Belmont's Attraction, 3 years, 88 lbs.
33. M. H. Sanford's Salute, 3 years, 88 lbs.
34. R. W. Cameron's Inverness, 3 years, 88 lbs.

Jockey Club Handicap, Two Miles.

1. J. W. Pennock's James A. Connolly, 5 yrs, 124 lbs.
2. F. Morris' Ruthless, 5 years, 121 lbs.
3. J. W. Weldon's Aldebaran, aged, 120 lbs.
4. D. McDaniels' Red Dick, 6 years, 120 lbs.
5. D. McDaniels' Julius, aged, 120 lbs.
6. D. McDaniels' Exile, aged, 118 lbs.
7. J. J. O'Fallon's Plantagenet, 5 years, 117 lbs.
8. J. O'Donnell's R. B. Connolly, 5 years, 114 lbs.
9. J. O'Donnell's General Duke, 4 years, 114 lbs.
10. Hunter & Travers' Nemesis, 4 years, 108 lbs.
11. Bowie & Hall's Australia, 4 years, 108 lbs.
12. Thomas Buford's Eminence, 4 years, 108 lbs.
13. Thomas S. Nichols' Abdel Kader, 4 years, 108 lbs.
14. J. W. Pennock's Nellie McDonald, 4 years, 107 lbs.
15. R. E. Lewis' Scotia, 4 years, 107 lbs.
16. M. H. Sanford's Northumberland, 4 years, 107 lbs.
17. W. Kerwin's Kitten, 5 years, 104 lbs.
18. M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years, 104 lbs.
19. R. W. Walden's Bonny Braes, 4 years, 102 lbs.
20. R. W. Walden's c. by Uncle Vic, 4 years, 102 lbs.
21. L. W. Jerome's St. Paul, 4 years, 102 lbs.
22. L. B. Holland's Sweet Home, 4 years, 98 lbs.
23. M. H. Sanford's Jolly One, 4 years, 95 lbs.
24. Bowie & Hall's c. by Doneraile, 3 years, 90 lbs.
25. R. W. Cameron's Inverness, 3 years, 90 lbs.
26. R. W. Cameron's Glen Nevis, 3 years, 90 lbs.
27. M. A. Littell's Onyx, 3 years, 90 lbs.

It will be observed that eighteen of the thirty-four horses engaged in the Fordham Stakes are also entered in the Jockey Club handicap. These are *Ruthless, Red Dick, Exile, R. B. Connolly, General Duke, Nemesis, Abdel Kader, Northumberland, Scotia, Kitten, La Polka, Bonny Braes, Uncle Vic colt, Jolly One, St. Paul, Sweet Home* and *Inverness*. In the shorter race of the two, the Fordham Stakes, a dash of one mile and a quarter, Mr. **Morris**'s five-year old mare, *Ruthless*, is handicapped at the top weight, 121 pounds, which is 33 pounds more than the lowest weighted three-year old has to carry, and 3 pounds more than the six-year olds *Bayswater* and *Red Dick* have upon them. At first sight it would appear as if Mr. **Morris**' mare had been unfairly treated, in making her give both age and weight to *Bayswater*, who is credited with the best mile and a half time on record. But on reflection, the judgment of the handicapper will be indorsed, for *Ruthless*, in her two and three-year old form, was invincible, carrying, at the latter age, 107 pounds, and winning the Belmont, Spring and Travers stakes; although she subsequently met with defeat in the St. Leger by *De Courcy*, she was notoriously amiss at the time, and the manner in which she was ridden was suicidal of her success under the circumstances. She did not recover from the effects of this race throughout that Fall, and was unable to fulfill her remaining three-year old engagement in the champion stakes at Jerome Park, while last year she was thrown out of training entirely. From her entry in both these handicaps, it is fair to presume that she has recovered her old form, and the handicapper is to judge of her merits by the best and not the worst form she has shown in public. Even with her weight of 121 pounds, we are disposed to look upon *Ruthless* as one of the most dangerous animals in the race, her peculiar formation enabling her to carry weight without interfering with her action, over the mile and a quarter course of the Fordham Stakes. *Bayswater*, with 118 pounds up, will not, we think, find the weight too much for him, for last May he carried 114 pounds as a five-year old, at Cincinnati, and won the mile and a half purse easily, beating eight opponents, and making the best time on record at that distance. Should he come to the post for this race fit and well, he will take a deal of beating. *Red Dick*, 118 pounds, and *Exile*, 116 pounds, may safely be consigned to the hopeless division; indeed, we do not think Colonel **McDaniels** will accept with either, but prefer to be represented by *Morrissey*, five years, 112 pounds, who, if he can stay the distance, has shown himself possessed of a surprising turn of speed, having run a heat in 1:45 at Saratoga last Summer. The five-year olds, *Dickens, Richard B. Conolly* and *Metairie*, have the same weight to carry—115 pounds—and are not badly treated. *Conolly* is a very fast horse at this distance, as also was *Metairie*, but the latter seemed last year as if he had lost all form. *Dickens*, at three years old, was a wonderfully fast horse, and carried off all before him at mile heats and dashes of a mile and a half, but after his purchase by the Annieswood Stable, he went amiss, and has never been stripped in public. If he stands a thorough preparation, *Dickens* may yet recompense his owners, Messrs **Hunter** and **Travers**, for their disappointment with him. *Oysterman, Jr.*, judging from his running last year, has little chance with 115 pounds; but the four-year old *General Duke*, with 114 pounds, is a horse of such acknowledged merit, both as regards speed and bottom, that his claims must be treated with respect. As a three-year old, he showed his capacity for carrying weight by winning the Belmont Stakes with 110 pounds up, and running a good second with 117 pounds to *Australian*, 107 pounds, for the three-year old sweepstakes at the Jerome Park meeting last June. At the July meeting he won the Three-year-old Sweepstakes, carrying 115 pounds, giving Mr. **Sanford**'s *Brother to Asteroid* 5 pounds and a beating with perfect ease. With his present weight, *General Duke* is entitled to consideration, should his stable start him for this race. He is now trained by **Chas. Littlefield**, at Paterson, and in such capable hands is sure to be brought to the post in the perfection of condition. The same trainer has also entered *Hira*, 5 years old, 109 pounds, but he is a dark horse, and we know nothing of him, never having run in public. *Jubal*, 5 years, has 109 pounds, and will run well with this weight, which is the same as the four-year-old *Nemesis* has to carry, and from the style in which the black filly beat *Lancaster* at weight for age over this distance, she ought to have a good chance for this race, if she can carry the weight. The four-year olds, *Viley, Locust Post* and *Abdel Kader*, have the same impost, 108 pounds, and of the three, we prefer *Abdel Kader*, who has never won a race, to *Viley* who beat *Morrissey* and *Gilroy*, at mile heats, at Saratoga.

We look upon this son of *Australian* and *Rescue* as a really good racehorse, and expect to see him distinguish himself on the turf during the coming campaign. *Locust Post* has never ran East, but has been a fair performer on the Western turf. Another trio of four-year olds, *Northumberland, Boaster* and *Scotia*, are handicapped at the same weight—107 pounds. We do not think that we have yet seen the true form of Mr. **Sanford**'s colt, the brother to *Norfolk*, for he is apparently one of those horses that require time to mature and develop their racing qualities. We shall, therefore, be disappointed in *Northumberland* if he does not bear his popular owner's colors to victory many times during the coming season. *Corsican*, 4 years, is nicely weighted at 105 pounds, for he ran a capital heat last Fall with *Jos. McConnell*, being beaten only half a length, and driving the winner home in 1:45½; he also beat *Nellie McDonald* and *Lord Monmouth* cleverly at mile heats at the Fall meeting at Paterson. *Kitten* (late *Twinkle*) has only 104 pounds, although a five-year old, but even this light weight will not bring her and other horses in the race together. Colonel **McDaniels** has the four-year-old *Albuera* in at 103 pounds, but we do not fancy her so much as the other four-year olds at the same weight—*Bonnie Braes, Uncle Vic* colt, *St. Paul* and *Kitty Free*. *Bonnie Braes* last year won the Ladies' Stake very cleverly, and her stable companion, the *Uncle Vic* colt, is by no means to be despised with his nice weight in a race of this kind. *Kitty Free*, a daughter of the imported Irish racer *Mickey Free*, has won several races on the Southern and Western turf, and may possibly surprise us in the North by winning when least expected. The two four-year olds, *Jolly One* and *Sweet Home*, with the light impost of 98 pounds only, would be dangerous if worth anything, but we fancy the handicapper has correctly estimated their merits. Of the remaining quartette of three-year olds—*Legatee, Attraction, Inverness* and *Salute*—the only one we fancied was Mr. **Cameron**'s imported *Inverness*, 88 pounds, who won a race at Jerome Park last Fall as a two-year old, and finished a mile, remarkably strong and fresh, in good time, (1:49½,) having been struck out. We thought her remarkably well in at the lowest weight in the handicap, but her owner is evidently reserving her for a better day. Altogether we regard this handicap as an evidence of the skill, judgment and impartiality of the gentleman who framed it, and who, we believe, is no other than the experienced and courteous Secretary to the American Jockey Club, Mr. **Charles Wheatley**. The declarations of non-acceptance for this race are to be made on the 1st of April.

For the Jockey Club Handicap, a dash of two miles, there are twenty-seven entries, the two famous five-year olds, *James A. Connolly* and *Ruthless*, heading the weights with 124 pounds and 121 pounds respectively, which, allowing three pounds for sex, is handicapping the mare at the same weight as the great *Son of Vandal*. *Aldebaran* and *Julius*, aged, and *Red Dick*, 6 years, have each 120 pounds, and are apparently out of the race, as the former is incapable of running successfully with anything over 100 pounds on him, and the other two have been trained to hurdle jumping, which detracts from their powers of speed. It is hardly likely, however, that their owner, Colonel **McDaniels**, will accept with them, or with the imported old screw *Exile*, who has 118 pounds, but who could not win if let in with 18 pounds less. *Plantagenet*, 5 years, with 117 pounds, is a good, honest horse, and will be among the first lot if he runs. *R. B. Connolly*, 5 years, and *General Duke*, 4 years, have to carry the same weight, 114 pounds. Last year *James A. Connolly* gave *R. B.* 7 pounds and a beating in this race, and now he gives him 10 pounds—precisely the same weight he gives *General Duke*, whom he beat in the Stewards' Cup last Fall at a difference of 13 pounds. *Nemesis, Australia, Eminence* and *Abdel Kader*, all four-year olds, have the same weight, 108 pounds. The first named seems at first sight rather harshly treated, receiving only 3 pounds from *General Duke*, who beat her for second place at 10 pounds' difference in the Three-year-old Sweepstakes, and carrying equal weights with the winner of that race, *Australia*, who won by three lengths. But the handicapper evidently took his line from the running of *Nemesis* with *Lancaster* in the mile-and-a-quarter race, when she beat him at weight for age in the remarkably fast time of 2:12½, and with *Hotspur, Viley* and *Lizzie Rogers*, and not from her subsequent defeats in the Fall of the year. Another batch of four-year olds, *Scotia, Nellie McDonald* and *Northumberland*, have got the same weight upon them, 107 pounds each, and we know that *Nellie*, better known as the *Colossus* filly, can stay the distance. *La Polka*, in the same stable as *Northumberland*, has 104 pounds, and she showed herself last Fall to be an improving filly, running a remarkably close and game race of a mile and three-quarters with *General Duke* at Jerome Park, and whichever of the two Mr. **Sanford** selects to carry the money will assuredly be dangerous. The *Uncle Vic* colt, *St. Paul* and *Bonnie Braes*, winner of the Ladies' Stakes, are all weighted the same, 102 pounds, and of the three we prefer the *Uncle Vic* colt, who never was thoroughly fit last season, but always ran respectably. We have no fancy for *Sweet Home*, 4 years, 98 pounds, or *Jolly One*, 4 years, 95 pounds; and of the remaining four three-year olds, *Doneraile* colt, *Inverness, Glen Nevis* and *Onyx*, all weighted at 90 pounds, we should have preferred *Inverness*, but find that Mr. **Cameron** has declared both with her and *Glen Nevis*. On carefully going over the above list of weights, we think the handicapper has been equally as successful as in the Fordham Stakes in an impartial and judicious allotment of the weights, and that on the 1st of April we shall find a more than usual number of the subscribers crying "content" with the imposts placed upon their horses for this race.

POULTRY FAIR.

Second Day—Additional Specimens Exhibited—Opening Address of Hon. Horace Greeley.

The appearance of the Fair at the Empire Skating Rink on Third-avenue yesterday demonstrated that considerable effort had been made to get the specimens properly arranged, and that very nearly all the animals intended for exhibition had arrived. The collections of turkeys, peacocks, ducks, geese and pigeons were all placed in very favorable positions for inspection, and, as most of them were the choicest breeds of the species, they were much admired. There are now several handsome ponies, especially a Shetland, of splendid form and mettle; a full collection of dogs, a number of choice canaries, and many other animals possessing great interest.

The weather was cold in the latter part of the day, and the number of visitors was much restricted. There was, however, a full attendance in the morning.

In the evening it was announced that the opening exercises would take place. They were very simple. The band, an exceedingly good one, under the leadership of Messrs. **Bird** and **Atler**, marched round the building playing a set of lively tunes. Mr. **Horace Greeley**, accompanied by Mr. **Warner**, the President of the Society, and the Executive Committee, then entered the building and ascended the platform.

George H. Warner, Esq., President of the Association, came forward and said he was very happy to announce that, after many efforts, they had effected an organization which it was hoped would cause great improvements in the breed of poultry and domestic fowls, which had now opened its first exhibition for public view. And on this occasion it was his happiness to introduce to them Mr. **Horace Greeley**, who would make the opening address.

ADDRESS OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. **Greeley**, in advancing to the front of the platform, was greeted with great applause. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the New-York Poultry Association, I propose, so far as I am able to do amid the noise and confusion necessarily prevailing here, to give you some idea of the objects and purposes of the Society, of the aims which it hopes to accomplish, and the means through which those ends are to be attained. There are certain branches of industry which, because of their far-reaching relations, occupy an undue space in the world's attention. Among others there is the cotton culture, which is very much less in amount and less of consequence than some others, and yet its value is enormously exaggerated in the public mind, because its products are disseminated widely, and enter largely into the combinations of trade, becoming thus the basis of large profits to the merchant; and large fortunes being made by it, large interests are involved in it. On the other hand, the grass culture of the country, which is three times as valuable, three times as important, attracts very little attention, because of the fact that the grass is consumed not far from where it is produced, or, at any rate, is transported but a little way, and does not become the basis of any extended commercial transactions. Now, then, the poultry of this and every other country is of small account, because it is very sparingly made the basis of commercial operations. It does not figure in the returns of customs, nor in the revenue of the country. It is substantially a home industry, and one wherein almost every family, whether in the city or country, has a very intimate concern. Almost every family outside the great cities is a producer of poultry and eggs. Every family is a consumer of these articles; and the value of these products has been estimated at millions of dollars. Probably of the fresh food consumed by a majority of the inhabitants of cities, the larger part is composed of poultry. The poor man who has a pair of chickens for his Christmas dinner, and a good wife at home to cook it, [applause,] has as luxurious a meal as the rich man can have. And the poor man in his cottage, the farmer or the laborer, who has a good breakfast of bacon and fresh eggs, will have as good a breakfast as the banker or the merchant can have. [Applause.] These are a part of the luxuries of this people; and they are at the same time connected with its safest, and probably it most profitable productions. Very few of the farmers around us grow grain at a profit. There is not a household where eggs and poultry may not be produced at a profit. And there is scarcely any profit so certain, hardly another so remunerative, as this. Every farmer who raises chickens may calculate with reasonable certainty that he will find the balance on the right side of the page. Now, then, these are old truths. Our grandmothers knew them, and knew how to grow chickens better than their great grandchildren. They understood as well as we can that a bushel of ashes, another of fine lime, (fine, burnt oyster shells, if possible,) and another of sand or gravel, make up a large portion of the outlay of a poultry establishment. Not even a hen-roost is required, for the birds will roost on the apple trees or any other trees round the house. We are nearly all of us poultry growers, and it is well known how profitable and how simple the business is. It is known that chickens are the means of manufacturing eggs and nutritious food out of waste materials—out of insects and other things of no value. But our grandmothers did not understand—and it is this which the New-York Poultry Society proposes to teach—the value of selection, and of care and attention in the breeding of fowls. This fact is now established in regard to the breeding of all animals. I can remember when the farmers bred any sort of animals, just as we have been accustomed to breed any sort of poultry—either cattle, or sheep, or swine of any sort that chanced to come along. Now they learn there is great profit in selecting choice breeding animals, and breeding from no other—Durham, Ayrshire, Alderney, Devon—each in their particular locality, but any of them better the reckless breeding of fifty years ago. It is just the object of the Society to make public this fact in the rearing of poultry. We understand now better than our fathers did that we can make money by breeding choice fowls, where we should make no money by breeding indifferent or worthless sorts. We understand, as our fathers did not, that to breed from the same stock tends to the deterioration of species. We have nowadays the doctrine of natural selection, whereby it is held that species improve the further they remove from the original stock. But our experience does not uphold this doctrine. Our experience is that this removal tends to degeneracy, and that only by care in crossing and breeding can we secure improvement. Now this Poultry Society means to replace the indifferent and comparatively worthless fowls of fifty years ago by a very much more valuable, a larger, and more productive and more profitable species than they were. Here, then, are around you a great variety of the choicest birds, and among them your judgment and your observation will lead you to determine that some of the varieties are better than others. Here they are all present for your inspection. Judge and choose for yourselves. See what there is around you, take time, come to-morrow, come again, make yourselves familiar with facts, with the birds, with the advantages and the excellences of one and another sort. And we hope that this will be followed by many other fairs, and that we shall thereby disseminate an amount of information and of practical knowledge which will induce farmers to replace the indifferent fowls which were common around fifty years ago by the very choice breeds from all lands and all parts of the earth, such are here exhibited; and that we shall bring about great improvements in the time to come. The poultry industry is one of the most valuable in the country. It employs a large amount of children and decrepit and infirm persons, whose labor would otherwise be of small account. Scarcely any human being is so feeble or so infirm that he or she cannot be made useful in the growing of chickens and the production of eggs, and the taking care of poultry. In conclusion, the speaker commended those ideas to his auditory, and trusted that on other occasions he should be able to give a fuller development to the principles and purposes of the New-York Poultry Society.

The Committee then conducted Mr. **Greeley** round the fair, and pointed out the most interesting specimens exhibited.

THE SPRING VALLEY MURDER.

The Affair Still a Mystery—Indignation of the People—Large Rewards Offered for the Murderer—The Coroner's Investigation.

From Our Own Reporter.

Spring Valley, N. Y., Tuesday, March 23.

The excitement which for the last two weeks has agitated this community in reference to the finding of the lifeless and mutilated remains of an unknown stranger, under circumstances that induced a belief that he had been cruelly murdered, if not in that immediate vicinity, probably at a point not far distant, has in a measure subsided. Another state of feeling, however, has succeeded; it is that of a unanimous determination to allow neither expense, time or trouble to be spared in the purpose of ferreting out this as well as other matters, and securing a complete vindication of the outraged laws of the land. When it is considered that, within a period of less than three years past, three human beings have been ruthlessly murdered, as well as certain other lesser crimes committed in that locality, without any detection of the guilty parties, it is quite reasonable that at the present juncture all law-abiding citizens should be possessed with a spirit of an alarmed and exasperated indignation. Although no violent nor ill-advised vigilance committees were formed, as some of the younger men at first proposed, yet at Spring Valley, and at every other adjacent point in Rockland County, certain of the most influential and wealthy citizens have been busily employed, in connection with the best detectives in the country, in unearthing the dreadful mystery. Last week the Supervisors advertised in the Times a reward of $1,500 "for the arrest and testimony sufficient to convict" the guilty persons, and last evening a committee of five of the leading citizens in several towns of the county were appointed to solicit an immediate subscription of $1,000 additional, in shares of $10, to be used for present disbursements. Mr. **Hutton**, of Nannet, on being apprised of his appointment on that Committee, promptly advanced his fifth, $200. W. H. **Shupe** offered an advance of the entire sum, $1,000, but it was decided not to permit these generous acts, and to share the amount among many. Mr. **Shupe**, the prosecuting attorney, whose services were engaged by the people, in the absence of the District-Attorney, (who has since returned and indorsed the matter,) stipulated in the opening of the case that his services should be entirely gratuitous.

Yesterday an adjourned session of the Coroner's Inquest was held at the village hotel, and a number of witnesses were examined. Although but one arrest has been made, yet a number of persons have been kept under constant surveillance—this, too, unknown to themselves and the public. The body has been placed in a vault, and the severed head, a ghastly object, is still preserved in a jar of spirits for identification.

The result of the proceedings yesterday and late last night throws more light as to the time and place of the murder, but none as to the guilty parties. The first and most indispensable point—the positive identification of the body—is as yet in doubt. Several citizens assert a knowledge of a person answering the published description of the remains, but no clue is as yet obtained as to the name. This person was seen on Wednesday, the 10th inst., on the train which left Jersey City at 1:15 P. M. Conductor **Millspaugh**, Engineer **Daniels** and Guard **Lewis** all describe this person. A German brewer and saloon-keeper named **Krous**, residing in Spring Valley, has been strongly suspected of at least having some knowledge of the affair, and this universal suspicion of the public has arisen from his own conduct and conversation, which has been unwarrantably strange and contradictory. He stated that, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, he came on the 1:15 train from Jersey City to Spring Valley; in the car he met a small man, (answering the description of the deceased;) conversed with him, ascertained that he was a peddler, and had been recommended to put up at **Krous**' house. At Nannet **Krous** parted with him, after having a promise that he would return and stop at **Krous**' on the following Sunday. He claims that this person did not so return, nor did he ever subsequently see him. He positively identifies the dead body to be that of this peddler. **Krous** is proved to be a man of an ungovernable temper, cruel to his wife and frequently involved in quarrels with others. His place is a resort for gambling and drunkenness; and fighting of recent occurrence, which he has positively denied, has been proved by several witnesses to have taken place there. The conduct and statements of himself and wife have been, without reason, strange, incoherent and conflicting. His reëxamination yesterday cleared away somewhat of the unpleasant impressions existing in the public mind against him.

W. T. **Smith**, who has recently opened a beer saloon at Nannet, testified concerning the presence of **Krous** at his (**Smith's**) saloon on certain dates, but the evidence does not agree with other facts. **Rediker**, another saloon-keeper, at Blauveltville, testified as to conversations between himself and **Krous**. This witness spoke with care and evident reluctance. **Schriver**, a Dane, and **Komensky**, a German, testified as to the habits and character of **Krous** and his wife, and proved that they were passionate and quarrelsome. At a very late hour last night the inquest was adjourned until Monday next. Yesterday the District-Attorney, W. **Chauncey Prall**, and his father, who has also filled the same office, were present. The mystery yet remains about as dark and dreadful as at first.

Remarkable Result of a Trial for Murder in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, March 23.

On Christmas Eve last, at Cumberland, Md., a gang of ruffians broke into the Colored Methodist Church in that city, where a Fair was being held by the members of the congregation, and, without any provocation, murdered a colored man named **Wesley Ross**, who was attending the Fair with his wife and child. The assassins and their accomplices, ultra "nigger haters" and active Democratic partisans, were arrested, taken before a magistrate, and during their examination deliberately walked out of the Magistrate's office. The State's Attorney had them again taken into custody, and **George W. Sills** and **John McGirr** were indicted by the Grand Jury of Allegany County for murder, and another of the gang, **Thomas Sammons**, was tried there on the charge of assault with intent to kill, but was acquitted. With this fact before him, and it being evident that justice would not be awarded the alleged murderers, and a fair trial had in Allegany, the State's Attorney had the cases of **McGirr** and **Sills** removed to the Circuit Court of Washington County, where the trial, if such it can be called, took place last week. The witnesses for the prosecution were nearly all colored persons, but they had been eye-witnesses to the tragedy. One testified to having seen **Sills** and **McGirr** enter the church on the night of the murder—**Sills** with a knife in his hand, and **McGirr** with a razor. This testimony was corroborated by several persons. Three witnesses, who were standing in the immediate vicinity of the murdered man, testified to having seen "**Sills** cut Ross," and to **McGirr** striking him immediately afterward, and jumping upon and trampling his body when he fell to the floor from loss of blood. Upon this indisputable testimony the State rested its case. The evidence for the prisoners was that principally of the parties who were engaged in the outrage. They testified that "a strange man" entered the church with them, and they saw him leave after the murder was accomplished. Of course, they did not know who the "strange man" was. It will hardly be believed, in the face of positive testimony as to the guilt of the prisoners, that a Washington County jury, after thirty minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and let these ruffians again loose upon society.

The White Pine Excitement in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 2.

The number of white pine companies organized for operations, on Montgomery and California streets, is fast getting up into the hundreds. In the white pine district itself practical mining and prospecting are only exceptionally possible, by reason of the extreme cold and snow, but the business of forming corporations in this city goes on with increasing energy, and there is likely soon to be a heavy production of metal from snug bank accounts and old purses, ending in the development of a huge wild-cat. That some of the mines placed on the market, and bringing prices already ranging from $10 to $100 a share, are really valuable, is a fact that may not be disputed; but it is impossible that three-fourths of the "locations" will realize what is reported of them to credulous buyers.

A Pyramid of Ice in New-Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 22.

Henry Gardner, of Franklin, has a fountain upon his land which is supplied by so powerful a spring that its stream has not frozen during the Winter. It is located on the brow of a hill. The fountain has become, by constant congelation, an immense mass of ice twenty-three feet high and fifty feet in circumference. It still continues in the form of a fountain, having two basins. It is thirty feet in circumference, twelve feet from the ground, twenty at the height of eighteen feet, eight at twenty, and two and a half at the height of twenty-two and a half feet. At the height of ten feet it is twelve and a half feet in diameter. In one side is a cave sufficiently large for a child to hide in. Our informant saw it by moonlight, and describes the sight as beautiful in the highest degree.

Butler and Schenck—The Cuban Revolutionists—The Indian Agents.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Monday, March 22, 1869.

The tussle between Messrs. **Butler** and **Schenck**, in the House last Tuesday, is likely to lead to some spicy developments. Mr. **Butler**, it will be remembered, pretty directly charged Mr. **Schenck** with being in the whisky-ring. It is supposed that while carrying on the Wooley-impeachment investigation he got hold of Mr. **Schenck**'s dispatches. The fight is by no means ended, and it was generally expected that it would be renewed to-day, but no occasion offerd, though both gladiators went to the House fully prepared to "pitch in" if there was half a chance. Mr. **Schenck** has got hold of something which, his friends say, shows Mr. **Butler** to have been in the whisky-ring for a good while. All outsiders are anxious to have the next engagement open, and many good patriots are daily encouraging the contestants to go in and tear each other to pieces.

Señor **Morales Lemos**, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Provisional Government of the Cuban revolutionists, will arrive here on Wednesday. He will at once ask for recognition, and will represent that the revolutionists are now so organized and equipped, and have drawn so many native Cubans of prominence to their support as to insure success. He will report the insurgent army to be 18,000 strong, well drilled, and, with the aid of the arms lately received from this country, well supplied. Quite a number of Americans, interested in the revolution, have been here for ten days, and profess great confidence that the Administration will soon assum a very friendly attitude toward the Provisional Government.

A considerable number of Quakers arrived here to-night, probably by invitation of the President, to consult with him about Indian affairs. His intention is still to make General **Ely S. Parker**, late of his staff, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, and it is known that he will remove at least three-fourths of the present Indian agents, and put honest men in their places, a large majority of whom will be Quakers. His purpose in this regard is so well known that a number of persons who came here to get appointments in this service have given up the effort and gone home.

Opening Rehearsal for the Boston Peace Festival.

From the Boston Journal, March 23.

The key-note of the Great Peace Jubilee was struck last evening in the opening rehearsal of the first section of Boston singers, at Bumstead Hall, under Mr. **Carl Zerrahn**. In response to the advertisement of Mr. **Tourjee**, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, completely filling the hall, and not a few who sought admission were compelled to return home to await the opening of the second series of rehearsals, which are to follow next week. The hall contains something less than seven hundred seats, and not only were these filled, but double rows of gentlemen lined the walls. The enrollment books in the hands of Mr. **Peck**—each applicant being compelled to register his or her name and the part sang—showed the assemblage to be made up as follows: Sopranos, 314; altos, 101; tenores, 156; basses, 220; total, 791.

Pamphlets containing two of the choruses to be sung at the festival, viz.: Nos. 3 and 5, "To God on High," from **Medelssohn**'s "St. Paul," and "The Marvellous Work," from **Haydn**'s "Creation," and a part of "The Heavens are Telling," also from the "Creation," were placed in the hands of the singers as they entered the hall, and it was announced that all the chorusus would be in print next week. Mr. **Zerahn** promptly began work with his usual suavity and energy, and for an hour and a half the choristers were drilled upon "To God on High" and "The Marvellous work," Mr. **Carlyle Petersilea** presiding at the piano. The vocalists seemed as earnest in the work as the conductor, and it was very evident at the outset that the chorus was made up of the very best materials.

The Lowell City Treasury Defalcation.

The preliminary examination of **Thomas G. Gerrish**, late City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., took place on Monday in the Police Court of that city. Mr. **Gerrish** waived the reading of the complaint, which charged him with receiving, embezzling, and fraudulently converting to his own use $50,000, the property of the City of Lowell. City Solicitor **Stevens** appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. **Wentworth** and **Jewett** for the defence. The Lowell *Courier* says:

"In the examination no new developments were made, with the exception of a statement of the exact amount acknowledged by Mr. **Gerrish** to be due to the city from him. This statement was made on the evening of his arrest, in presence of the City Marshal and Alderman **Wright**, as they testified, to be $32,929 44. The figures were stated immediately by Mr. **Gerrish**, after being asked, on looking at his cash-book. Mr. **Wright** testified, as a member of the Committee on Accounts, that there had been no examination of cash in the treasury in preparing their report for the past year. Mayor **Folsom** testified that on Thursday, March 11, Mr. **Gerrish** acklowledged the amount of his defalcation to be about $30,000, and that he lost the money in stock speculation. At the conclusion of the examintion of the witnesses for the prosecution, the defence stated that they had no witness to present at this examination, and expressed the opinion that a cause of action had not been proved, as it was not proved that the money taken was the property of the city, as alleged. There was no discussion as to amount of bail, and defendant was ordered in $40,000 to the Superior Court to be held at Cambridge on the fourth Monday of June. No bail was forthcoming, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

Hon. William Adams Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Washington Republican, March 23.

The appointment of Judge **Richardson** to the First Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury is as good an appointment as could well be made, he being well and peculiarly qualified for the duties which will devolve upon him.

Judge **Richardson** was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., in 1821. He was the son of Hon. **Daniel Richardson**, an eminent lawyer, and most worthy man, and a nephew of the eminent Chief Justice **Wm. M. Richardson**, of New-Hampshire, who represented the Worcester district of Massachusetts in Congress in 1811–14. He was educated at Harvard College, graduating there both as an A. B. and L. B. He was prepared for entering college at Groton Academy, where he formed a youthful intimacy with Governor **Boutwell**, who resided in that town, which has continued uninterrupted to this day.

Immediately upon his graduation as a lawyer, Mr. **Richardson** entered upon the practice of his profession, and his marked ability, industry and devoted attention to business was soon rewarded by an extensive and lucrative practice. He was appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts to compile and condense the statutes of the Commonwealth, a labor requiring great care and application, and which he performed in the most satisfactory manner, after devoting five years of his time to it; and so satisfactory was it to the State, that his services have been continued as to the laws since passed up to this time. He was for several years Commissioner of Insolvency, and has held the important office of Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex for the past thirteen years, of which he is the present incumbent. Judge **Richardson**, although an uncompromising Republican, has never been an active politician, and no man could have been more completely taken by surprise than he was on receiving from Secretary **Boutwell** notice of his selection for the office of Assistant Secretary. His first determination was not to accept the office, but at the earnest persuasion of his friends he concluded to accept.

Meeting in Favor of Cuban Independence.

The undersigned invite the citizens of New-York and vicinity to meet them at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., to confer upon matters connected with the present condition of affairs in Cuba.

We are fully satisfied that the present struggle of the Cubans for independence is based upon principles of eternal justice; that the revolution which began five months ago has been growing in power ever since, and now includes the great body of the Cuban people, who are giving their money and blood freely for the attainment of their independence.

We would, in a public and formal way, express our sympathies for a people living on our very borders and almost a part of us, who are pledging their fortunes and lives to obtain rights long unjustly withheld from them.

W. C. Bryant,
Henry Ward Beecher,
A. W. Greeeleaf,
Jos. H. Van Alen,
Simeon Leland,
J. Edgar,
John D. Sherwood,
George Wilkes,
C. P. Lowrey,
George W. Curtis,
John K. Porter,
Chas. A. Dana,
S. H. Wales,
Henry Clews,
James Gordon Bennett,
Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
P. B. du Chaillu,
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—*Advertisement.*

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The attention of capitalists and speculators is called to the sale of the two entire blocks of land, with the valuable water grants, situate on the Boulevard, 132d to 135th-st., and extending to the 13th-av., together with the elegant mansion house and stable thereon. This property is known as the Cornelius W. Lawrence place, and is now the property of **Alvin Higgins**, Esq. As it is to be sold in *one* parcel, the sale affords an opportunity seldom met with, as the property could be divided into lots and resold.—*Advertisement.*

A **Humbug**!—"It's a nice humbug to have your teeth drawn without knowing it, as done by Colton at the Cooper Institute." So wrote a patient. —*Advertisement.*

The **Sewing-Machine Emporium**, No. 744 **Broadway, Corner of Astor-Place**, supplies every want connected with the business. All kinds sold, rented, exchanged, repaired, &c. Instructions and stitching at the Emporium, or at private residences. W. R. PATTERSON & CO., Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The **New-York Times**,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

In its political discussions and preferences the **Times** is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. **Grant** to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The **Times** will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

As a **Newspaper**, the **Times** will continue to be, as it has been, unsurpassed.

Its **Correspondence**, by Telegraph and by Mail, from all parts of the world, will be full, prompt, reliable and interesting. In this respect it will maintain the high reputation it has thus far enjoyed.

Its **Reports** of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A **Literary** Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press; —and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The **Editorial** Department of the **Times** will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BOUCK.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, March 22, **William C. Bouck**, only son of Christian W. and Esther H. Bouck, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Hall-st., near Green-av., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CLAYTON.—On Monday, March 22, **Alexander T. Clayton**, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Charles H. Clayton, and his brother-in-law, William Chalmers, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st.

ELLIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 20, **Jennie S. Ellis**, only daughter of Thomas and Annie C. Ellis, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARMER.—On Monday, March 22, **Andrew Farmer**, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James Muir, No. 27 Greenwich-av., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

GARNER.—On Tuesday, March 23, **Thomas Garner**, son of the late Thomas Garner, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 381 5th-av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HARTSHORNE.—On Tuesday morning, March 23, **Alice**, youngest twin daughter of Richard B. and Josephine E. R. Hartshorne.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, No. 51 East 44th-st., on Thursday, March 25, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER.—At Rochester, on Sunday, March 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Baker, Mrs. **Esther Miller**, widow of Joseph Miller, aged 81 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Levi Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Baker, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

NEWBOLD.—On Sunday, March 21, **Thomas H. Newbold**, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Thursday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

OATMAN.—On Sunday evening, March 21, **Harriet Jane**, youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. Oatman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 135 Eldridge-st.

ROBINSON.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, March 23, after a lingering illness, **James W. Robinson, Jr.**, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEELY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Monday, March 22, **Mary Seely**.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHEPHERD.—In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, March 20, of congestion of the brain, **Leo E. Shepherd**, aged 9 years and 11 months, only surviving child of William and Leonora A. Shepherd, of Charleston, S. C., and grand-daughter of Captain Robert T. and Sarah E. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCKWELL.—On Sunday morning, March 21, **Julia E.**, wife of Alden B. Stockwell, and youngest daughter of the late Elias Howe, Jr., aged 23 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 16 East 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

TALMAGE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 21, of malignant erysipelas, **Dan Talmage**, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, corner of Broadway and Grove-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Take Green-av. cars at Fulton Ferry, or Broadway cars at South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburg. Time from ferries to house about 45 minutes.

THOMPSON.—At San Antonio, Texas, on Monday, March 8, **Annie M. O. Wallis**, wife of W. R. Thompson, in the 21st year of her age.

WRAY.—At Harlem, on Third-day morning, March 23, **Alfred B.**, son of Christopher and Sophia J. Wray, in the 12th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Fifth day morning, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on 124th-st., third house east of 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS IN

CANAL-ST.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MARCH 26 and 27,

AND WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29.

FURNITURE
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
At F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
BETWEEN BOWERY AND SECOND-AV.,
RETAILING AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND full stocks of
Proprietary Medicines,
Standard Hair Restoratives,
Fancy and Toilet Goods,
Soaps, Combs and Perfumery,
Cosmetiques and Colognes,
Brushes, Pomades, &c., &c.
Tilden's and Thayer's Fluid Extracts.
☞ Will remove on the 1st of May to the commodious premises No. 8 College-place, New-York.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDent's, D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av., the best silk hat manufactured; only $7.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, silver, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, No. 609 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

1. THE BRAWNVILLE PAPERS.

Records of the Brawnville Athletic Club. By Moses Coit Tyler, Professor in the University of Michigan.

1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

An admirable collection of essays on some of the leading aspects of physical culture. These aspects the author has, to use his own language, "evolved in a sort of colloquial and playful way, from the exploits and the conversations of a group of characters whom, at about that very time, as it fortunately happened, I actually saw—in my mind's eye, Horatio—residing all together in a single New-England village, in my own well-beloved Utopia of Gymnastics, the peerless and immortal community of Brawnville." Out of this idea grew the "Athletic Club," whose doings and sayings are chronicled by the author with rare sprightliness. The freshness, the good sense, and the sparkling style of the book will insure it a wide circulation.

2. THE LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY.

By James Parton. Revised and enlarged edition.

1 vol. Crown 8vo. Illustrated. $3.

This is a new and revised edition of a well-known and popular book, for some years out of print. It is brought down to a recent date, and is embellished with various illustrations, among which is a late steel portrait of Horace Greeley. The volume is uniform with the edition of Mr. Parton's works published by Fields, Osgood & Co.

⁂For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

[Ready Wednesday, March 24.]

THE AMERICAN YEAR-BOOK FOR 1869.

This work presents a condensed, but very comprehensive exhibit of the United States, of each State and Territory separately, and of every foreign State throughout the civilized world, giving the principal facts relating to each. The information has been obtained from hundreds of sources, including all the Departments of Washington, numerous Public Institutions, the Governors and other officers of every State and Territory, and will be found invaluable to all classes, furnishing answers to more of the ten thousand questions that arise every day, pertaining to its scope, than any other fifty volumes that can be named. It contains 824 pages. Price in Cloth, $3 50; Leather, $4; Half Calf, $6.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED for this work. It sells rapidly, even to those who do not look at ordinary subscription books. Nearly every family will buy it, while among business men and professional men it will be found about as much a necessity as the daily newspaper.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn., and No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

TREATISE ON THE
POWER OF WATER,
As applied to drive flour mills, and to give motion to turbines and other hydrostatic engines,
BY JOSEPH GLYNN, F. R. S.
Third edition revised and enlarged, with numerous illustrations; 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
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PUBLISH, IMPORT AND OFFER FOR SALE
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Works on architecture, agriculture, astronomy, assaying, carpentry, chemistry, clock and watch-making, drawing, dyeing, electricity and magnetism, engineering, gas, geology, iron, locomotives, machinery, manufactures, mechanics, metallurgy, mineralogy, mining, monuments, tombs, &c.; natural history, ship-building, steam engines, turning, &c., &c.
⁂ Late and full catalogues gratis.

A NEW EASTER ANTHEM, BY J. R. THOMAS.—Just published, "Christ our Passover"—will be very acceptable to choirs and all admirers of Mr. Thomas' sacred music. For sale by all music dealers.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday morning the weather was damp, drizzly and generally uncomfortable, just the kind of day which makes home seem more than usually attractive, and when all feel most inclined to remain within-doors, comfortably slippered, to look through the windows at the poor fellows who are obliged to be out, and by comparison to enjoy more keenly than at any other time the delights of one's own fireside.

Notwithstanding all the attendant discomforts, the salesrooms were very well filled, better, in fact, than the previous day; the bidding was even more spirited and the results more satisfactory. The sales were quite extensive and embraced almost all kinds of property. Business property, as usual, sold promptly, and at excellent rates. Up-town lots, both improved and unimproved, commanded good prices, and for several of the most desirable the contest was quite spirited. Brooklyn property sold well. The competition at first was perhaps not quite as spirited as on previous days, but after a little time, as the auctioneer warmed up to his work, the people seemed to share his enthusiasm, and the bidding improved. Westchester property dragged. A few pieces were sold at moderate prices, but the greater portion was withdrawn. A mistaken idea seems to possess many landowners that now, while the excitement lasts, they can dispose of any property, no matter how poor, at very extravagant prices. This is a great mistake. The regular attendants at the salesrooms know fully the location and condition of every bit of ground on which they bid. Others, who come to purchase some one piece of property and who are uninterested in any other sales, generally reside somewhere near the lot they wish to buy, and consequently know just how desirable it is. All pieces of property now offered for sale, which are in locations likely to improve, command good prices, but lots badly situated, which, from the nature of the soil or the surroundings, are liable to lose in value rather than increase, find a very poor market. The greater number of purchases are now made for purposes of investment, and persons purchasing with this object in view are generally well-informed.

The increased demand for lots suited to men of moderate means, who desire to purchase, to build homes and occupy them, will very probably induce unscrupulous persons to offer pieces of property which were better left unsold, which are unhealthy, inconvenient, or in some other way objectionable. Too much care can scarcely be exercised in selecting the lot on which to build a home, where the wife and family are to live, and where the little ones are to grow up. The healthfulness of the neighborhood should be carefully examined into; the quality of the ground, whether it is low and marshy or high and firm; the location, whether it is likely to improve or to deteriorate, and whether it is convenient to the City by reliable means of communication. These are all matters of vital importance, and the man who purchases without inquiring thoroughly into them acts very unwisely. Undesirable country property will probably be more easily got rid of than poor City lots, but whether in or out of town, purchasers will do well to examine carefully before buying.

Some very high prices were brought yesterday. Messrs. **Muller, Wilkins** & Co. sold five lots, with frame buildings thereon, southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, for $36,500. Three-story brick house and lot Nos. 393 and 395 Seventh-avenue, lot 33x130.10, for $30,500. Five lots on south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, south of Eighth-avenue, for $21,000. Messrs. **Bleecker** & Co. sold two lots, south side of Eightieth-street, east of Fifth-avenue, each 25x half the block, for $21,000. Two lots, southwest corner Third-avenue and Ninetieth-street, 50.10x100, for $25,500. Mr. **McGuire** sold the four-story building and lot No. 75 South-street for $35,200, and the four-story building and lot Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-street for $40,000. Other pieces of property sold equally well.

To-day the sales will be particularly attractive, and as the enthusiasm and the desire to buy is quite as great as it has been any time during the season, a very great crowd and very active competition may be expected.

Messrs. **Muller, Wilkins** & Co. have a very interesting sale. The lots on Fifth-avenue, fronting Central Park, and adjoining on Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, from their very desirable location and many other advantages, will unquestionably command high rates. They are but two or three feet below the grade of the street, free from rocks, trees, &c., &c., are located at about the highest point on the avenue, and have a fine view of the Park. The same firm will sell one lot with two-story frame house in rear thereof, No. 221 East Fifty-eighth-street. Two lots south side of Fifty-sixth-street, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue. Two lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, west of Third-avenue; street opened and sewered. One lot north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, west of Third-avenue. One lot south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, west of Third-avenue. The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 129 West Forty-first-street. An elegant building site, with fine dwelling-house and barn, situate on the west side of Broadway at its junction with Eleventh-avenue. A plot of land situate at the southwest corner of the Kingsbridge road and the road leading to Fort Washington depot. The property contains three acres. Four lots east side of Fourth-avenue, commencing on the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh-street.

Messrs. **Bleecker, Son** & Co. will sell twenty-eight very desirable West Side lots, located on the Grand Boulevard and on One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. Four lots are on the Eleventh-avenue, commencing at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, and twenty-four on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, comprising nearly the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. These lots are on high ground, are level and about even with the grade, free from rocks and trees, command a fine view of the Hudson, and are in excellent condition for building purposes. The terms are easy; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. The title is claimed to be perfect, and to date back to the early Indians. The same firm have a peremptory sale of valuable Thirteenth Ward property on Delancey and Columbia streets, and the three-story brick house and lot No. 508 Canal-street.

Messrs. **E. H. Ludlow** & Co. will sell the valuable plot of ground, with buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-street, south side. The plot of ground, 72x100 feet, with four-story and basement brick building, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, formerly the New-York Medical College. Also, by order of **Walter Sparks**, executor of **Samuel Sparks**, deceased, the plot of ground with five-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 236, 238 and 240 William-street and No. 10 Duane-street. The lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, with party walls on both sides, No. 65 Greenwich-street, and a handsome country seat at Sing Sing, belonging to **Mrs. T. A. Underhill**.

Mr. **William Kennelly** will sell three five-story first-class brick front houses on the west side of Third-avenue, 40 feet 6 inches south of Eighty-eighth-street; four-story high-stoop brick front house on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street; four five-story first-class brown-stone front houses on the east side of Second-avenue, 20 feet 9 inches north of Fifty-seventh-street; three lots situated on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, commencing 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue.

Mr. **James M. Miller** will sell the lot with brick dwelling No. 430 East Seventeenth-street; five valuable lots of land, south side Thirty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue; No. 9 Goerck-street, near Grand; No. 219 East Thirtieth-street, four-story brown-stone front house; No. 332 Graham-avenue, east side, near Conselyea-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; and an Executors' sale of the following property: No. 186 Madison-street, No. 179 Division-street, No. 4 Jefferson-street, Nos. 150 and 171 Henry-street, No. 190 East Broadway, No. 230 West Sixteenth-street, No. 248 Ninth-avenue, No. 270 Tenth-avenue, No. 140 Madison-street, and five lots of land south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Messrs. **Johnson & Miller**, to close an undivided interest, will sell the valuable business property No. 57 Warren-street.

Mr. **Joseph McGuire**, by direction of the Supreme Court, will sell the property known as No. 229 Elizabeth-street; size of lot twenty feet by half the block.

To-morrow Messrs. **A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.** have quite a large sale of New-Jersey property, comprising sixty lots, a mansion and water front at Bergen Point. The terms are very favorable. Maps and particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers. The same day Messrs. **Muller, Wilkins** & Co. will sell the magnificent estate known as the Cornelius W. Lawrence place, extending from the Bloomingdale road to the Hudson River, and from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets. The property has four Boulevard fronts. Also the two entire blocks of water-grants running through to Thirteenth-avenue. On the place is a large mansion-house, with brick stable, ice-house and conservatory. The property is beautifully located, has a fine river view, is on high ground, even with grade, free from rock and with a sandy soil. Other noticeable sales will be held at the same time and place.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. w. cor. Boulevard and 122d-st., lot 25.2x52.6, J. Tuckerman	$3,100
2 lots adjoining, fronting Boulevard, each 25.2x52.6, J. Tuckerman	4,000
1 lot n. e. cor. Madison-av. and 91st-st., lot 25.8x62.2, Mr. Cornin	5,000
3 lots on Madison-av., adjoining above, each 25x62.2, Mr. Cornin	10,800
2 lots n. s. 91st-st., 77.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25.6x100.8, W. Collins	9,300
1 lot n. w. corner Grand Boulevard and 100th-st., lot 26.10x100, T. Stevenson	8,900
2 lots w. s. of Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, each 25x100, M. Watson	13,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Robins	6,500
1 lot n. s. of 100th-st., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11, J. Robins	3,700
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Robins	3,600
2 lots adjoining, same size, J. Robins	6,200
1 lot s. s. of 101st-st., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11, J. Robins	3,400
3 lots adjoining, same size, J. Robins	9,600
3-story brick house and lot Nos. 393 and 395 7th-av., lot 32x130.10, B. P. Fairchild	30,500
4-story brown-stone store and lot No. 397 7th-av., lot 17x53.2x58.9, Mr. Newbold	9,300
2-story brick store and lot No. 358 Washington-st., lot 25x75, J. Chase	15,250
Lease of factory and lots Nos. 348 to 388 Bleecker-st., G. Montague	40,000
Lease, buildings and lots Nos. 390 and 392 Bleecker and No. 582 Hudson sts., lot 39.7x107.4, G. Montague	9,500
3-story brick house and lot No. 39 Carmine-st., lot 25x100, A. Honigman	16,650
3-story brick house and lot No. 80 7th-st., lot 25x90.10, J. A. Taylor	13,750
3-story brick house and lot No. 361 W. 30th-st., lot 18x98.9, J. Peters	12,400
5 lots s. e. corner of 86th-st. and 4th-av., and the frame buildings thereon, whole plot 107.9x102.2, S. Darragh	36,500
1 lot e. s. of 9th-av., 50.5 ft. s. of 96th-st., 25.2x95, A. Blakely	3,250
2 lots e. s. of 9th-av., 50.11 ft. n. of 105th-st., each 25x100, Mr. Tracy	7,800
1 lot s. s. of 106th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11, D. H. Knapp	3,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, T. C. Higgins	3,800
1 lot n. s. of 106th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11, J. Pangburn	3,800
1 lot adjoining, same size, J. Pangburn	3,350
4 lots s. e. corner of 9th-av. and 105th-st., each 25x100, J. Pangburn	15,800
4 lots s. e. corner of 103d-st. and 9th-av., each 25x100, G. W. Ferguson	17,400
4 lots fronting 8th-av., and adjoining above, each 25x100, J. F. King	14,000
1 lot s. s. 106th-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11, Mr. Adams	3,900
5 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Ferguson	21,000
1 lot n. s. 105th-st., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 25x100.11, J. Pangburn	3,850
5 lots adjoining, same size, J. Pangburn	19,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots s. s. of 121st-st., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25x½ the block, Wm. Lynch	$9,400
2 lots s. s. of 80th-st., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 25x½ the block, B. F. Melrose	21,000
3 lots n. s. of 86th-st., 75 ft. e. of Avenue B, each 25x100.8, Michael Freikie	6,750
4-story brick house and lot, w. s. of 2d-av., s. of 113th-st., lot 25x60, Wm. Henderson	13,400
1 lot n. w. corner of 11th-av. and 68th-st., 25x100, T. H. Temple	3,800
3 lots n. s. 68th-st., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, W. T. Salety	3,750
3-story brick, 2-story frame houses and lot, No. 233 77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x102.2, Charles Frost	16,500
2 lots s. w. corner 3d-av. and 90th-st., 50.10x100, J. W. Salter	25,500
Frame house, stable and 3 lots, s. s. of 90th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 25x100.8, Edward Gervaize	24,750
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100.8, Edward Gervaize	18,300

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot No. 43 Bleecker-st., 500 ft. w. of Bowery, lot 21 ft. front, 87.7 ft. w. s., 83.3 ft. e. s., 17.4 in rear, Mr. Trinsdale	$25,175

By Joseph McGuire.

Buildings and lots Nos. 86, 88 and 90 East Broadway, 1[illegible]5 ft. from Market-st.; each lot 25x86.3, Walter Roach	$21,200
4-story building and lot, No. 75 South-st., corner Maiden-lane, lot 20x35.4, Chas. Logan	35,200
5-story building and lot No. 104 Broad-st., w. s., Mariah G. Lord	26,300
5-story building and lot Nos. 44 and 46 Pearl-st., s. s., John Smith	40,000
3-story building and lot No. 474 Water-st., near Pike-st., lot 22.6x46.6, Sarah Johnson	5,500
3-story brick building and lot No. 476 Water-st., lot 22.6x60, C. A. Davis	7,600
2½-story brick house and lot No. 217 Cherry-st., lot 20.8x60, Chas. A Davis	6,400
3 lots, n. s. 73d-st., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x102.2, W. Roach	5,925
1 lot adjoining, e. s., W. Roach	2,000
3 lots adjoining, e. s., each 25x102.2, W. Roach	5,880
1 lot n. w. corner 2d-av. and 73d-st., 25x100, M. H. Kavanagh	8,650
1 lot adjoining, on 2d-av., 25x100, Thos. Vaughan	5,350
1 lot n. s. 73d-st., 100 ft. w. 2d-av., 25x102.2, A. Schriber	2,375
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, M. Cronin	2,300
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, Mr. Rosemeyer	2,400
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, Mr. Rosemeyer	2,450
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, Thos. Vaughan	2,510
1 lot adjoining, 25x100, M. Kavanagh	2,500
1 lot s. s. 75th-st., 100 ft. e. 2d-av., 25x102.2, G. Matthews	1,750
1 lot adjoining, same size, G. Matthews	3,500
1 lot n. s. of 75th-st., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, W. Roach	2,200
2 lots s. s. of 76th-st., 205 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x102.2, W. Roach	5,400
1 lot 25 ft. e. of the above, P. Byrnes	2,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 17 Beach-st., n. s., 95 ft. from Varick-st., lot 20x68.11, J. Buckley	17,000
1 lot s. e. corner of 5th-av. and 63d-st., 27.5x100, A. A. Selover	36,500
1 lot s. s. 63d-st., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x111.5, G. Rudd	14,300
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5, A. A. Selover	12,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5, A. A. Selover	11,500
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5, A. A. Selover	10,700
1 lot s. e. corner of E. 37th-st. and 4th-av., 24.9x80, J. Wippel	19,250

By A. Journeay.

Lease of 4-story brick house and lots Nos. 15 and 15½ Thames-st; lease has 9 years to run from May 1, 1869, at an annual rent of $450; lots 33.6x32.5; S. Berg	$3,000

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2-story frame house and lot of land s. s. Lafayette-av., running through and fronting Van Buren-av., lot 66x200, C. Solomon	$19,950

By Johnson & Miller.

1 gore lot, n. s. Dean-st. near 4th-av., 40.4x115x16.4x66.7x48.2	5,250
1 gore on Flatbush-av., adjoining, 20x48.2x69.7x56.11x11.8x48.1	3,600
1 lot on Flatbush-av., same front, &c.	3,200
1 lot on Flatbush-av. and Pacific-st., front on both streets, 20x79x68 deep	3,100
1 lot on same streets, adjoining, same fronts, 68x56.8, the junction of Flatbush-av. and Pacific-st.	3,000
4 lots on s. s. State, near junction of Flatbush-av. and 4th-av., 20x90, each	2,200
1 lot on s. s. Pacific-st., near Portland-av., 25x73 ft., 9x84 ft., 4x27 ft.	950
1 lot on s. e. corner of 4th-av. Boulevard and Pacific-st., 18x80	1,950
4 lots on 4th-av., adjoining same, same size, each	1,650
1 lot e. s. 4th-av., near Dean-st., 20x80	1,325
1 lot n. w. corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., 30x80	3,400
1 lot on 4th-av., adjoining, 20x30	1,000
1 lot n. e. cor. 4th-av. and Pacific, 20x42.10	1,425
4 lots on 4th-av., adjoining, same size, each	850
2 lots on e. s. Flatbush-av., near 5th-av., 20x88 ft., 1x94.3, each	4,250
1 lot adjoining, running through to Atlantic-st., in which it has a front of 6 ft. 3x¾ ft. 3 on one side, and about 104 ft. on the other 20 ft. front on Flatbush-av.	5,450
2 lots adj. Flatbush-av., 20¼x35.1x35.10, each	1,850
3 lots s. s. Pacific-st., near 5th-av., 20x100, each	1,950
4 lots adj. do., same size, each	1,500
1 lot n. s. of Dean-st., near 5th-av., 20x60	1,500
1 lot corner of Atlantic and Franklin avs., 42.10x70.10	2,500
1 lot on Atlantic-av., adjoining, with a front of 20 ft. in Franklin-av. and 20 ft. in Atlantic-av., by 83 ft. deep	2,250
1 lot on Atlantic-av., adjoining, 20x82	1,600
2 lots on Atlantic-av., adjoining, 20x79, each	1,450
3 lots on Atlantic-av., adjoining, with a front on Clove-place of 17.6, 20 ft. on Atlantic-av., 78.4x40, 80.3x30.1, each	1,600
4 lots on same st., adjoining, same size, each	1,500
1 lot on same st., adjoining, 18.48.4,63.8x77.8, in gore shape	1,750
1 gore lot n. e. corner of Degraw-st. and Franklin-av., 5.6x27.10, 52.11x57.6	700
3 gore lots s. e. corner of Franklin-av. and Degraw-st., 23x25x57.2x69.10 each	900
1 small gore on Franklin-av., adjoining, 22.3x41.2x34.11	875
1 lot, n. w. corner of Franklin-av. and Degraw-st., 25x100	1,025
2 lots on Franklin-av., adjoining, same size, each	300
4 lots on n. s. of Degraw-st., rear of above, 20x20.2x77, each	575
4 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, each	550
4 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, x100	525
4 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, x114	525
3 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, x134	525
2 gore lots, s. s. Degraw-st., near Classon-av., 18 ft., 6x20x62 ft., 5x30 ft. in, each	250
2 gore lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, each	525
1 lot on n. e. corner Perry-av. and Degraw-st., 24 ft., 8¼x15x98 ft., 4x127 ft. 9½	850
2 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, same fronts, each	500
2 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, 20x127.9½, each	525
2 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, 20x127.9½, each	500
5 lots on Degraw-st., adjoining, 20x127.9½, each	560
1 lot on n. w. corner Degraw-st. and Rogers-av., 21.6½x100	625
Lots on Rogers-av., adjoining, same size, each	500
6 lots on e. side of Perry-av., near Degraw-st., 21.8x92x76x44, each	700
1 gore lot on s. e. corner Perry-av. and Degraw-st., 24.8½x98.4x15x126.9½	1,250
2 lots on Degraw-st., adj., 20x127.9½, each	950
2 lots on Degraw-st., adj., 20x127.9½, each	800
1 lot on Degraw-st., adj., 20x127.9½	800
2 lots on Degraw-st., adj., 20x127.9½, each	650
5 lots on Degraw-st., adj., 20x127.9½, each	675
2 lots s. s. Flushing line, 26 ft. from Ryerson-st., 20x25x77.2, each	1,225
14 rear lots, having no front, on Grand-av., between Park and Flushing avs., each [illegible], and 1 lot commencing [illegible] ft. from Flushing-av., house front of 25 ft., each	410
3 rear lots w. s. of Grand-av., with front of 25 ft.; lots 25x71.6; between Park and Flushing avs., each	500
8 lots same side of same street, near the above, having a front of 25 ft., balance 20x70.7, each	475
3 rear lots, with front entrance of 25 ft. as feet from above, same size, each	410
1 rear lot, with no entrance, same size, 20 ft. from above	260
3 rear lots, 20 ft. from above, adjoining, same size, each	310

By James M. Miller.

Frame house, brick building, and lot, No. 126 E. Warren-st., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st.; lot 25x100	$4,225
Three-story brick house and lot, Nos. 70 and 72 Marshall-st., 128 ft. from Ewen-st.; lot 50x100, Mr. Marshall	10,300

Westchester.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 81-100 acres on old Pelham, Middletown roads, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., James Woodhull	$3,091
6 82-100 acres adjoining, bounded by Old Road, Leonard-st. and Everett-av., W. A. Mapes	7,502
5 30-100 acres adjoining, bounded by Middletown Road, Everett, Cornell avs. and Leonard-st., James Woodhull	5,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broome-st., s. e. s., corner Clinton-st., 40x75	$38,260
Duane-st., n. s., No. 3, 27.8x51.10	11,750
Houston-st., s. w. cor. Norfolk-st., 25x100	45,500
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 34.3 ft. s. of 152d-st., irregular	100,000
Kingsbridge road, c. s., 34.3 ft. s. of 152d-st., 187.11x428x56	17,500
Lots Nos. 64 and 65, estate of Harsen	16,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 20x50	5,500
Willett-st., w. s., No. 87, 20x100	8,750
6th-st., s. s., 209.8 ft. e. of Avenue B, 168x97	10,100
12th-st., No. 28 W., 20x87	25,000
12th-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	9,850
28th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x95.9	8,352
31st-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	6,000
42d-st., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 98.9x25 (2-6 part)	3,117
42d-st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of 8th-av., 98.9x25, (4-6 part)	6,233
56th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100.5x50	30,000
57th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	28,000
75th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 80x102.2	16,000
78th-st., s. s., 55.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.4x76.8	13,000
86th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102	6,000
96th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 80x150, ($20 stamp)	nom.
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 125x201.10	20,000
116th-st., n. s., 201 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19x100.50	8,500
117th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	550
119th-st., n. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100	7,650
125th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	4,500
153d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	4,000
1st-av., w. s., 126.11 ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1x108	11,675
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x78	2,000
1st-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x78	11,600
2d-av., n. w. corner of 53d-st., 25.5x61.5	30,000
6th-av., w. s., 101.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 25x100	18,100
175 ft. e. of 9th-av. and 34th-st., 13 ft. s. of 34th-st., in gold	36,000
Avenue A, s. w. cor. 58th-st., 60x80x20x20.5x100.5	21,750
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 50th-st., 205x80	28,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Flushing-av., n. w. cor., 63x12x40x49	$12,000
Canton-st., e. s., 307.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100	5,600
Cumberland-st., e. s., 295 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x200	nom.
Diamond-st., s. s., 898.4 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 164x200x166x200	7,500
Eldert-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Blake-st., 25x200	850
Ewen-st., e. s., 61.8 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 18.4x75	4,400
Green-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 18.9x100	3,300
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 223.6 ft. w. of Reid-av., 16x100	4,000
Livingston-st., s. w. s., 167.6 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 25x100.9	5,000
Lorimer and Devoe sts., n. e. corner, 19.6x75x19.1x75	1,800
Oxford-st., e. s., 121.10 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 22x100	30,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 429.7 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 100x19.11x100x20	12,000
Richards-st., s. e. s., 80 ft. n. of Sullivan-st., 20x80	589
Ross-st., s. e. s., 40 ft. s. of Marcy-av., 20x69.10	9,000
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Scholes-st., 25x50	2,625
Steuben-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	900
Sumpter-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 104.9x25x55.2x25x57.11	4,500
Van Buren-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	1,800
North 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	5,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th-st., 92.4x20x92.9x20	5,000
19th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	2,000
Bushwick-av., e. s., lots Nos. 136, 137, 138, Suydam Farm map	1,250
Butler-av., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 100x100	2,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 70.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 23x73.2	6,300
Clinton-av., w. s., 103 ft. n. of Clinton-st., 23x100	1,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 462.2 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	6,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 100x192.3x50x50x50x142.3	6,000
Johnson-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Suydam-st., 50x100	750
Lafayette-av., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x60	1,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 44 ft. e. of Reid-av., 32x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., w. s., lot No. 46, estate N. Waterbury	1,200
Myrtle-av., n. s., 23.2 ft. e. of Division-st., 25x75	9,000
New-Jersey-av., e. s., lot No. 10, block No. 32, Sackman map, New-Lots	300
Putnam av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Reid-av., 50x100	1,200
Rider-av., s. s., Gravesend, Northwoods, adjoining D. E. Sandford's, 6 acres	6,450
Schenck-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100	8,000
Throop-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 60x100	2,570
Washington-av., e. s., 145 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 25x82.7	1,150
Wythe-av., s. w. s., 60 ft. s. e. of Penn-st., 40x85	1,800

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 328, store and dwelling, 1 year, per year	$1,400
Grand-st., No. 330, house, &c., 2 years, per year	1,250
Myrtle-av., No. 222, store, &c., 5 years, per year	720
2d and South 1st sts., corner of, 10 years, per year	1,000
20th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x100, 10 years, per year	30

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Near Rockaway road, s. s., adjoining Doxey's, 2 acres	$400

Hunter's Point.

Central-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of East 4th-st., 25x100	$1,450

Newtown.

Hull-av., n. s., indefinite locality, house and lot, 50x79	$600
Randall-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Washington-place, 25x100	100
Juniper Swamp road, e. s., adjoining Springsteen's, 24 acres	8,000

Oyster Bay.

Plot adjoining Ford's, 10 acres	$1,000

Rockaway Beach.

Rockaway Beach and Jamaica Bay road, Stringham's property	$3,000

Strattonport.

Stratton-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Washington-av., 100x100	$400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Railroad-av., n. w. s., lot No. 294, Mount Vernon, 37x277	$2,250
Railroad-av., n. w. s., lot No. 293, Mount Vernon, 77x277	1,000

Morrisania.

Courtlandt-av., n. w. s., lot No. 12, North Melrose, 28x95	$650
Robbins-av., e. s., ½ share of lot No. 136, East Morrisania, 25x100	325
7th-st., n. e. s., ½ share of lot No. 106, Morrisania, 61x106	1,800
Tinton-av., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of Uncas-st., 50x100	800

Yonkers.

Woodbine-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Warburton-av., 50x100	$5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Elm-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x95	$3,600
Littleton-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 100x125	1,850
New-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-st., 22x44x—	13,500
South-st., s. s., 539 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 30x101	11,000
Wright-st., w. s., 35 ft. n. of Halstead-av., 30x66	1,000

Belleville.

Belleville-av. and Carteret-st., n. w. corner, 140x175	$3,500

Clinton.

Elizabeth-av., corner of Vanderpool-st., 40x156	$4,000

Milburn.

Plot of J. Brison's land, 3 75-100 acres	$250

West Orange.

Newark and Mt. Pleasant road, s. s., indefinite, 100x100	$2,625

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Wayne-st., n. s., lot No. 18, block No. 64, Van Vorst's, 25x100	$5,250
South 8th-st., w.s., lot No. 436, Westcott's estate, 20x80	625

Hudson City.

Palisade-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 76x100	$6,500

North Bergen.

Bergenwood-av., corner of road to Hackensack road, 225x225	$2,500
Hackensack Plank road, e. s., indefinite, about 50,000 sq. ft.	975

Bergen.

Bergen-av., e. s., adjoining late J. Van Hornes'	$8,000
Ocean and Myrtle avs., n. e. corner, 91x115x117x117	3,900
Washington and Monticello avs., s. w. corner, 6 lots	15,000

Harrison.

Hamilton-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	$350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$36.000.—NEW STONE HOUSE, next to corner of Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the most perfect models of completeness ever offered in this City; is well worth the attention of any one wanting a superb house. Apply on premises; open all day.

FIFTH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—FOR sale or to lease for a term of years for business purposes, an extra large house and lot, fronting both 5th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS by MULLER & CO., on THURSDAY, 25th inst.; 52d-st., north side, near 3d-av., three lots; 4th-av., 77 feet north of 75th-st., on grade of 79th-st., (100-foot street, extra size, splendid.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 149 West 53d-st.; finished in hard wood, with all modern improvements; new; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to W. G. LATHROP, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 36 Boorman-place, southeasterly corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 167 WEST 34TH-ST., A beautiful brown-stone high-stoop four-story house, in splendid order; size 21x50x75; price $36,000. Inquire on premises.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUDUBON PARK.

A plot of TWENTY-FOUR LOTS, fronting on this Park and the junction of the

GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES.

The location is first-class, surrounded with RESIDENCES OF WEALTHY CITIZENS, and replete with ALL STREET IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING GAS AND WATER.

For further particulars apply at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THE GRAND PLATEAU.

A plot of THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, running from 150th-st. northerly, and fronting on the

GRAND BOULEVARD AND
MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.

The grade of these lots is about 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; run through from the Boulevard to the avenue 200 feet,

OVERLOOKING THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MANY MILES,

making them the MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES on the island. They will be SOLD IN PLOTS OF TWO OR MORE LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

LAURENS-ST.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE LOT WITH BUILDING
THEREON,
Adjoining Canal-st. lots.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., (MURRAY Hill,) a new and modern-built house, finished in most elegant taste; four stories; 20.6x60; lot 100. This house must be examined to be properly valued; may be had with furniture if desired. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE AND STABLE for sale.—The elegant full-size brown-stone house No. 76 5th-av., 25 feet wide; lot 125 feet deep, with "L" lot and stable on 13th-st. 25x75; early possession. Price and particulars can be obtained at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLY located lot on 65th-st., west of 8th-av., and near the Boulevard. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CARMANSVILLE, 152D-ST.—FOR SALE OR to let—A fine house, with modern improvements; also stable, hot-house and other conveniences; sixteen lots of ground. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—33D-ST., between 10th and 11th avs., with unfailing well, seven contiguous lots to lease. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST-class brown-stone front house, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, including water in the third story; dining-room on parlor floor; has been recently painted, and is in perfect repair; has Holmes' Burglar Alarm; fronts south; seven minutes' walk from the ferry; lot 22½x100; will be sold at a bargain; price $12,000. Apply at MARVIN, BROS. & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Possession 15th April.

HALSEY-ST. LOTS.

To be sold absolutely by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange.

REMEMBER

THAT THE 500 MASPETH LOTS
to be sold at auction,
By JOHNSON & MILLER,
On THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
are two miles nearer New-York than the celebrated
"DURYEA FARM,"
and one mile nearer than the well-known
"WILLIAMSON FARM,"
each of which was bought by hundreds of prompt and delighted buyers.

The great sale on Thursday will afford a splendid opportunity for clerks, mechanics, and others, to purchase lots and build themselves homes.

Terms unusually liberal.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years.

Maps and free tickets to the property at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

M'DONOUGH-ST. LOTS.

Splendid lots on this fine street will be sold absolutely by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30.

PROSPECT PARK,

BROOKLYN.

A block of 30 lots, fronting Prospect Park and on 9th-av., probably the highest and best ground fronting any part of the park, (near the Litchfield mansion.) The location is not surpassed, probably not equaled, on any portion of the Brooklyn or New-York Central Park. Price asked, $10,000 per lot; to be sold as an entirety.

ALSO,

The entire front on 6th-av. and thirty-one street lots; lots on 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th avs. To be sold in one plot at $2,000 each. This property, both on the Park and on 5th and 6th sts. and 6th-av., is among the very best in Brooklyn, and is recommended to investors for a speedy rise. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WATSON'S

MAP OF BROOKLYN will be furnished without charge to all who will make a personal examination of the choice lots on BROOKLYN-AV., FURNALD AND WEBSTER STS., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on THURSDAY, April 1, at the Exchange.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. The proprietor having to leave the city on other business, offers for sale, cheap, the lease, furniture, &c. of this excellent house and bar; the house contains every comfort; is one of the most convenient boarding-houses to the ferries in the city. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome house; brown-stone; 3-story, basement and subcellar; all improvements; neighborhood first-class; convenient to ferries; will be sold cheap. Inquire on premises, No. 153 Dean-st., between Hoyt and Bond.

MACON-ST. LOTS.

Without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange Salesroom.

LOTS FOR SALE.—512 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn; also 18 acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A FINE TWO-STORY HIGH-BASEment brick house in Taylor-st., modern improvements; ten minutes from ferries; terms easy. Inquire of ANWAY, No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores, Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

DECATUR-ST. LOTS.

Twenty-first Ward, late Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN, a three-story and high basement; 12 rooms; all improvements. Apply to J. F. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

Notice.—Parties wishing to purchase a desirable country residence are particularly requested to examine the advertisement of ALLEN & BROWN, in the *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, of a place on the Shrewsbury River, near Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, which is to be sold by them on the 25th inst., at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, March 25, one of the most desirable residences in Hudson County, with a water-front. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON A country residence with three acres of land, and a fine view of the river and Newburgh Bay. The house is large and furnished with every convenience; hot and cold water bath-room, &c. On the premises is a stable, garden, fruit and shade trees, and a never-failing spring and stream. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale, within three minutes' walk of station, on a corner; house is 24x36, 2½ stories, containing nine rooms, two marble mantles, range and furnace; lot 51x150, nicely improved and shaded; great quantities of young fruit trees; $7,500; $850 yearly rent has been offered this Spring.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—That desirable and valuable property located in Mott Haven, on Boston road and Bronx-st.; a good two-story and extension house, with six lots; terms easy. Apply to JNO. L. BURNETT, corner of 145th-st. and Boston road; or address T. A. SIMONS, Post Office Box No. 3,554, New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence for sale, situated on a prominent corner, within three minutes' walk of station; house is 40x30, 2½ stories, containing twelve rooms, in perfect order and newly painted; lot 76x139, nicely improved, with lawn and good garden; $10,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND ABOUT three acres, at Orange, N. J., corner of North Washington and Park sts., sufficient for three or four residences. Apply at No. 55 East 4th-st., New-York.

A HOME FOR ALL—$1,200 TO $50,000. DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND.—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION, HOUSEHOLDERS!—To the choice building plots close to the depot at Rutherford Park, N. J.; first station on the Erie Railway; 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily, each way; commutation fare only seven cents; offered by the Mount Rutherford Company at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent at Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN., A gentleman's country seat, consisting of a double frame Italian villa house, with beautiful grounds handsomely laid out with evergreens, shrubbery and fruits of all kinds, the orchard being one of the finest in Connecticut for variety and choiceness of selection. The lawns and pleasure grounds comprise about two acres. It has also a stable and carriage-house, a poultry-yard, a fine well of the purest water, a commanding view of the Sound and no fever and ague. The location is in close proximity to churches, schools and markets, being on the Boston turnpike, about eight minutes' ride from the station, over a newly-constructed macadamized road. For terms apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale at Saugerties, N. Y., a valuable mill property, equally well adapted for cotton, woolen, paper, or other manufacture, consists of a large stone mill, 40x215; four wooden buildings, one, 30x150; two, 18x118; one, 30x46; stone warehouse, 33x50; a brick carpenter shop, 24x32; a stone building, 15x26; and a commodious stone dwelling, with good garden attached. The mill has a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; 200-horse power; six acres of land; very eligible location; daily access to the City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Brooklyn, and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 160 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and easy of access by four railroads; this property is beautifully situated for residences for parties desiring to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable plot for cutting up into city lots. Capitalists desiring to purchase such property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; its vicinity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as safe and valuable an investment, at the price, as can be found within twenty-five miles of the City. It will be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. STURTEVANT, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SHORE-front farm at Sag Harbor, L. I., of eighty-five acres; a good house, barn, (60 feet,) carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, &c.; bathing, gunning, fishing, on your own premises; one of the pleasantest Summer residences on the island; muck and sea-weed on the premises for manure for the farm; branch Long Island Railroad will be completed this Summer; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for City property. For particulars inquire of A. M. BENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York, where photographic views can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., A DESIRABLE property, consisting of a new house and 44 acres of land, situated about three-quarters of a mile from depot; the house contains 14 rooms and a good cellar; hot and cold water on every floor; seven marble basins; bath-room and water-closet heated by furnace; new range in kitchen, and stationary wash-tubs, recently painted inside and out, and put in complete order for owner's occupancy; the outbuildings are numerous and in good order; will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to E. EMBREE, No. 18 Vesey-st., New-York, or to LAMON & MARSH, Agents, Westfield, N. J. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., ON New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a house containing two parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and six bedrooms, in one of the finest locations in the place, situated on the public green, opposite the hotel, and a short distance from the beach; stable on the premises; price, with carpets, &c., $10,000; also, one for $18,000 and one for $3,500. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story brick and stone house with extension; 8 bedrooms, and all modern conveniences; three minutes from railway station and 45 from Broadway; a small stable in rear. Price $19,000; terms easy; possession immediately. J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, A NEW two-story and basement French roof house, marble mantles, vestibule doors, high-stoop; fine view, good neighborhood, extra deep lot, water in basement and second stories, heater; two minutes from cars, twenty minutes to ferry; terms to suit. T. B. GROOM, No. 772 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Station; a fine residence, in perfect order; lot 100x200 or 150x300. View rarely equaled, overlooking the city and country for miles around. Apply on the premises, or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. S. S. TIFFANY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5.500.—A PLEASANT PLACE OF four acres, near Stamford; good house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit trees, convenient to fishing and bathing. For particulars, inquire of G. SPAULDING, Stamford, or of JACOB MENDEL, New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIfully situated on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, near Rutherford Park; an Italian villa, containing 18 rooms; 10 to 40 acres of land; fine water front; stores, churches, and every convenience; rent $1,600. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 B'way.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every side; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 26 Pine-st.

$10.000.—IN PRINCETON, N. J.—A handsome, well-built, modern house, in perfect order; 11 rooms, with furniture; most desirable spot in the borough. Inquire on the premises, Stockton-st., adjoining Edge Hill.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA FOR SALE.—A house with about nine lots of land, well situated on Perrott-av.; the house is in good order and will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply at No. 3 Howard-st., up stairs.

$6.000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 56x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises. J. B. ACKERMAN.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., five minutes' walk from depot, house 25x46; 11 rooms, 2½ stories; lot 83x200. Price $5,500; one-half down; the balance to remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN D. ELLIOTT, at depot.

FOR SALE—AT HOBOKEN, A TWO-STORY and basement brick factory and three full lots on northwest corner of 2d and Meadow sts.; engine and boiler if required. Apply to CHARLES CLINTON, No. 75 Washington-st., Hoboken.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Desirable residences for sale or to let; prices $5,000 to $50,000; water front and inland. Apply at E. M. WHITNEY'S office, Sunswick Terrace, Astoria, L. I.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, without the furniture, an elegant brick house, 60x75 feet; hard-finished walls and high ceiling, with brick stable, porter's lodge, &c.; two acres of land; water and gas in house; time, one hour from Warren-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 59th-st., near Central Park; house furnished in best manner; terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Dr. H. GOMEZ, No. 112 West 26th-st., or FLIESS & MYERS, No. 37 South William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house on 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., $2,500; also, a nice three-story brown-stone house on 32d-st., in fine order, near 6th-av., $2,000 per year. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson, an attractive place in Westchester County, within one hour of New-York; house not modern, but commodious; 12 rooms; garden planted, fruit, &c.; cow and poultry if desired; rent $1,000. Inquire of J. H. WELSH, Esq., No. 896 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to a private family, a first-class brownstone front house, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes from Fulton Ferry, with possession before the 1st of May; terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1,258 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, and in the most complete order. To a strictly private family it will be rented on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 18 Murray-st.

A NICE SMALL HOUSE IN FRANKLIN-place to let; gas and water in; rent $500 per annum; also a first floor and basement in 37th-st., near 9th-av.; rent $600 per year. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 130 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; about 9 or 10 rooms; location desirable; rent $1,600. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop house No. 46 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; has modern improvements, mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE FRAME DWELLING on York-av., near Broadway, with good stable on the premises; water and gas through the house; rent $1,000. For particulars inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY, CONN., VERY low, a large furnished house, in a perfectly healthy locality, for the season or year. Direct Box No. 2,706 Post Office, New-York.

AT MAMARONECK—TO RENT—A COTtage house of twelve rooms, one-half acre of ground, nice garden; rent, $400. J. A. DELANOY, Insurance Office, No. 124 Bowery.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, THIRTY minutes from New-York, a first-class house, nine rooms; rent $700. Apply to THOS. IBBOTSON, No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS AND WELL-FURnished three-story and basement brick house, on West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The house contains about 8 rooms, is well and thoroughly furnished throughout, has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The garden is handsomely laid out with ornamental walks, trees, shrubbery and fruit, and contains a beautiful fountain.

It will be rented only to a small private family of adults. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st., offers to let; The three-story brick house No. 125 Waverley-place; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; will put in good order and give three years' lease to a good tenant; rent per annum, $1,300.

Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley-place; rent per annum, $1,000.

Also house No. 46 Hudson-st., with No. 45 Thomas-st., with five years' lease, an L lot; $3,500.

Also four-story b. s. f. house 322 West 14th-st.; $3,000.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, A FINE country-seat located at Port Richmond, embracing 38 acres of ground, laid out in a park and beautifully shaded with ornamental trees; the house contains 12 rooms, and is nearly furnished; stable, gardener's house and other outbuildings, all in good repair; rent $1,400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN MORRISANIA, Westchester County, a large three-story frame house, with stable, carriage-house, two barns, and eleven acres of land; shaded all over; plenty of fruit and vegetables; fine spring of water. Horse cars pass the premises, and only a few minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 35 GATES-AV., NEAR Clinton; cosy ten-roomed cottage house; French roof; every improvement; location superb; 180 feet of Clinton-av.; rent to small family $1,000. Apply at SMITH'S office, No. 302 Broadway, or No. 317 Henry-st., Brooklyn, evening.

TO LET—TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, house No. 31 East 19th-st. For permit to see the house, apply at No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park,

TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

TO LET—THE LARGE SECOND FLOOR IN the *Tribune* Buildings, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Spruce-st., with or without steam power. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

TO DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS—To let, in one of the principal streets of Brooklyn, and next door to the largest dry goods store there, two or three handsome rooms. This is an unusual opportunity to establish a first-class business. Apply at W. W. ROSE'S, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

TO LET—THE STORES ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Front and Peck-slip, for many years occupied as a provision store; also the store No. 160 South-st., corner of Dover. Apply for terms and further information to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 162 South-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers; building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floor of house No. 858 Broadway, near Union-square, suitable for any light business. Apply at SLATER'S shoe store on the premises.

A FACTORY TO LET—NO. 410 WEST 16th-st., about 20x70 feet, three-story, with a dwelling-house adjoining; would be leased for four years; rent $1,000 per year. Apply to J. CORBIT, 231 9th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS NOS. 84 AND 85 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE A pleasant, moderate-priced residence, situated within a half hour's railroad ride from New-York; also, to let furnished, a well-situated four-story house in this City, near 14th-st., with all the modern improvements. Address RURAL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a house to take care of; ten years' reference can be given. Address P. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on

MONDAY, APRIL 12,

at 12 o'clock,

300 LOTS,

in 174 parcels, beautifully situated on

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

known as the Lorillard tract, on the

BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES,

at 186th, 187th and 188th sts.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE 6TH-AV. PROPERTY. BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID HAWLEY, ESQ., REFEREE: JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground situate on the west side of 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., being 148 feet 1½ inches wide by 100 feet deep, and distant 24 feet 8¾ inches north of 26th-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, March 26, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: By order of the heirs of Helena Herman, deceased. The valuable lot of land, with the two three-story brick dwelling-houses thereon erected, (front and rear,) situated on the south side of 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, now known as No. 632, formerly No. 199 6th-st.

For map or further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., or to WM. & A. W. LOWEREE, Attorneys, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON,
ON MARCH 30, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

A new two-story French-roof house, with basement, containing 16 rooms, suitable for a private family or boarding-house, situated on Ferry-st., Fishkill, on the Hudson. The house is 24 feet wide by 37½ feet deep. There are also a small barn and a well of excellent water on the premises. The above is new and desirable, being on one of the finest streets in the place, and commanding a view of the Hudson River and City of Newburg. Terms will be made on day of sale, and to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to W. W. HUSTIS, Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y.

INVESTORS

IN
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE
should not fail to make a
PERSONAL EXAMINATION
OF THE
400 SPLENDID LOTS
situated in the
21ST, LATE 9TH, WARD,
OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,
to be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

At 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

THE LOTS ARE ALL SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON
HALSEY, MACON,
DECATUR, McDONOUGH AND
BAINBRIDGE STS.,
HOPKINSON, SARATOGA AND
HOWARD AVS., NEAR
BROADWAY AND FULTON-AV.

EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF PRICE. THE SALE WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE THIS SEASON.

Terms liberal. Maps at the offices of the auctioneers, Nos. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 85TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AND ON 10TH-AV. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

85TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.
85TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 229 feet west of 8th-av.
85TH-ST.—7 lots north side of 86th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
10TH-AV.—2 lots southeast corner 10th-av. and 85th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THE THREE VALUABLE LOTS SITUATED ON THE SOUTHWESTERLY corner of MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST., having a front of 75 feet on the avenue, and being 100 feet in depth, (making this a very desirable plot for a CHURCH OR INSTITUTION.)

Also the five lots on the south side of 58th-st., 100 ft. west of Madison-av., each 25x100 ft., and suitable for first-class residences. This property is a part of the estate of the late John Mason. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: A plot of land situate on the southwest corner of Kingsbridge Road and the road leading to Fort Washington, being 300x230 feet, one of the most beautiful building sites on the upper end of the island. Also,

The plot of land situate on the west side of Broadway, adjoining the land of the Institute of the Blind, on the north side, together with the handsome dwelling-house and improvements thereon, being 217 feet 4 inches on the road, 201 feet 7¼ inches on the rear by 455 feet 10 inches on the north line, and 520 feet on the south line.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 56TH, 122D AND 123D STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

56TH-ST.—Two lots situate on the south side of 56th-st., 325 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 feet by half the block; 56th-st. is sewered, guttered and flagged, all done; one course; assessment for Boulevard paid.

122D-ST.—Two lots situate on south side of 122d-st., 335 feet west of 3d-av., each 25 feet by half the block. 122d-st. is opened and sewered.

122D-ST.—One lot, north side, 310 feet west of 3d-av., 25 feet by half the block.

123-ST.—1 lot, south side, immediately in the rear of the last-described lot; 25 feet by half the block.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOURTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 5TH-AV., 92D AND 93D STS., OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL PARK. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—8 lots situate on the east side of 5th-av., comprising the entire front between 92d and 93d sts., and directly opposite the Central Park.

92D-ST.—4 lots situate on the north side of 92d-st., commencing 102.2¾ east of 5th-av.

93D-ST.—2 lots situate on south side of 93d-st., commencing 102.2¾ east of 5th-av.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 52D AND 79TH STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

52D-ST.—3 lots north side of 52d-st., 195 feet west of 3d-av., 25x100.5.

79TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 79th-st., 425 feet east of 3d-av., 25x124; this lot is excavated for building; 79th st. is paved with Belgian pavement and sewered; built up opposite; no rock.

4TH-AV.—1 lot west side, 76 feet 8 inches north of 79th-st., 25.6x100 each; no rock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 WEST 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

41ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of West 41st-st., 260 feet 4 inches west of 6th-av., and known as No. 129. The house is 20x55 feet, contains the modern improvements, and is in fine order. Lot 20x98.9 feet.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND DWELLING NO. 221 EAST 58TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 58TH-ST.—The lot of land with the two-story frame house thereon, situate on the north side of 58th-st., 300 ft. east of 3d-av., and known as No. 221. The house is 20x25 feet. Lot 25x100.5.

For Maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 55TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

55TH-ST.—5 lots situate on the south side of 55th-st., 175 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 feet front, with an average depth of about 102 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER 11TH-AV. AND 57TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.—lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 57th-st., each 25x100.5. These lots are free from rock and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AND 82D-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—One lot northwest corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st.

82D-ST.—Four lots and gores on the north side of 82d-st., immediately in the rear of the last-described lot.

10TH-AV.—Two lots west side of 10th-av., 51.2 south of 82d-st.

82D-ST.—One lot south side of 82d-st., in rear of the last-described lots.

82D-ST.—Two lots south side of 82d-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 76TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

76TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the south side of 76th-st., 125 feet west of 10th-av., each 25x100.5. These lots are about on grade, and are near the Boulevard.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on north side 5[illegible]th-st., [illegible] 50x100.5 each. Three three-story Philadelphia-brick houses with white marble trimmings, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 37th-st., north side, [illegible] basement and cellar Philadelphia-brick houses and lot north side 65th-st., [illegible] cellar brick house and lot north side 74th-st., 116 feet west of 2d-av. [illegible] (with store) and lot [illegible] between 57th and 58th sts., [illegible]. Six choice lots on north side 49th-st., [illegible]. Two lots on north side 70th-st., [illegible]; also [illegible] lots on south side, 95 feet west of 3d-av., 25x100.5 each. Eight lots north side 89th-st., [illegible]. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 57TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

57TH-ST.—8 lots situate on the north side of 57th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park, each 25 by 100:8½, or one-half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 121ST-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

121ST-ST.—Two lots situate on the north side of 121st-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., each 25 feet by half the block.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT ON 9TH-AV., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—One lot situate on the east side of 9th-av., 76.8 south of 79th-st., opposite the Central Park.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 72D-ST., NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

72D-ST.—The five lots situate on the southerly side of 72d-st., 244.11 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 84TH AND 104TH STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

84TH-ST.—The three-story French-roof frame house and lot, situate on the south side of 84th-st., 160 feet east of 2d-av. The house is 22x40 feet, has marble mantels, water and gas. Lot 22x102.2.

104TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame cottage thereon, situate on the north side of 104th-st., 125 feet east of 3d-av. The house is frame, filled in with brick, contains 8 rooms; basement unfinished.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 18 SANDS-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SANDS-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of Sands-st., 75 feet west of Washington-st., and opposite St. Ann's Church. The house is 25x48, has basement, sub-cellar and modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x104.8 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

CANAL-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 508 Canal-st., south side, 61 feet west of Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Of the balance of the
VAN MATER ESTATE,
Consisting of
FIVE HUNDRED DESIRABLE LOTS
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers,
On THURSDAY, March 25, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLERKS, MECHANICS, and others of small means, wishing to purchase lots and build themselves homes, will find the VAN MATER PROPERTY the best suited to their wants of any that has been offered this Spring—and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every lot before the sale. Do not forget that SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS.

MASPETH is not a new place; there are over a hundred houses, stores, hotels, &c., on the lots of this estate, already sold.

A new Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry-av., and a new Public School is being built on the corner of Perry and Clermont avs.

Maspeth is much nearer the business part of New-York than Newtown, East New-York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Yorkville, being only a little over THREE MILES FROM THE FERRIES to 34th-st., 23d-st., 10th-st., Houston-st., Grand-st., James-slip and Roosevelt-st.

THE TRACK IS LAID FOR THE NEWTOWN AND MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD, from Grand and North 2d-st. ferries, through Maspeth-av., in front of the property, on which cars will, probably, be running early in the Summer.

THE DE KALB-AV. RAILROAD from Fulton ferry, has a charter for an extension to Newtown, also passing through Maspeth-av.

A new road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the property now offered, on which it is proposed to build a horse railroad.

MASPETH is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being about half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth stations on the Flushing and South Side railroad.

Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than fifty cents each lot, per annum.

These lots will be sold for lower prices than are being paid for lots no better located at East New-York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be worth more than the East New-York lots as soon as the horse cars are started.

To reach the property take the North 2d or Grand-st. cars from either of the Williamsburg ferries to Bushwick, and there take the Maspeth and Newtown stage; or, take the Flushing Railroad, leaving James-slip at 7, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M.; or 34th-st. at 6, 7:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:40, 10:30 P. M., to Maspeth Station.

Returning, leave Maspeth at 5:53, 7:08, 9:13, 11:13 A. M.; 1:13, 3:43, 6:13, 7:31, 9:55 P. M.

Free tickets and maps at offices of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York;
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE PARTITION SALE,
No. 57 Warren-st.,
TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
JOHNSON & MILLER
Will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 57 WARREN-ST., s. s., 75 ft. east of College-place. Three-story and basement brick building and lot, 25x87.6.

Maps are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE
OF
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 26 SOUTH 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.
ALSO,
4 DESIRABLE VACANT LOTS, ADJOINING, INCLUDING THE CORNER OF 2D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
will sell at public auction, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY,
(Trinity Building,) New-York:

The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 26 South 9th-st., situate on the north side, between 2d and 3d sts., 85 feet east of 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 22 feet front and rear, by 94 feet deep; house 22 feet front by 55 feet; 3 rooms deep all the way up; beautifully frescoed and decorated throughout; containing all the modern improvements; main hall and vestibule tiled with marble; Butler's pantry on the parlor floor; kitchen floor walnut and ash, front cellar flagged and back cellar cemented, with an entrance to a good ice-house, capable of holding 200 pounds of ice. No expense has been spared in the arrangements, improvements having been made from time to time by the present owner, without regard to cost, and is pronounced to be one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the City, and must be seen to be appreciated; also, 4 desirable lots adjoining, including the corner of 2d-st., each 20 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 72 feet deep, suitable for immediate improvement. The location is delightful, in an excellent neighborhood, and no more desirable place of residence can be obtained for persons doing business in the City of New-York, being within three minutes' walk of the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, foot of (the New) Broadway, late South 7th-st. Property in this vicinity is constantly rising in value, and this sale offers unusual inducements, either as a place of residence, speculation or profitable investment. Terms of sale: Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. The title is indisputable. Possession May 1.

FOR PERMITS TO VIEW THE HOUSE, MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEER, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 76 COLUMBIA-ST. AND NO. 73 FURMAN-ST. To be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 76 Columbia-st., a three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, five stories high in rear, is 30.3x58 feet, 25 rooms, 6 marble mantels, 6 washstands, 2 bath rooms, 3 ranges with hot water boilers; elegantly furnished parlors, library, &c. Also, a large three-story store house, No. 73 Furman-st.; has side walls 4.6 feet thick and arched; rear is one of the most durable stores on Furman-st. The lot is 30.3x150 feet. The premises can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock each day.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 WALKER-ST., BETWEEN CHURCH-ST. AND WEST BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-st., south side, 100 feet east of West Broadway (or 5th-av. extension;) plot 80 feet front and rear, by 106 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869. Title unexceptionable, having recently been examined by Messrs. J. H. & S. Riker.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent.

This property is the only large plot now offered for sale in that vicinity, which is the best business location in the City; is in the midst of first-class improvements, and well adapted for the dry goods commission business.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, executor, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above-entitled action, I, DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1869, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described lands and premises, namely: All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the westerly side of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: beginning at the southwesterly corner of the Fourth-avenue, late the Bowery, and Thirteenth-street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Thirteenth-street, one hundred feet and eight inches to the easterly side of a lot of land conveyed by the executors of John G. Caster, deceased, to Jonathan Hunt, thence running southerly along the said last-mentioned line seventy-three feet to the northerly line of a lot of land conveyed by the said executors to Jeremiah Skidmore, thence running easterly along the said last-mentioned line ninety-nine feet and eight inches to the westerly line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, and thence running northerly along said westery line of the Fourth-avenue, late Bowery, seventy-two feet and six inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said party of the first part by Stuart F. Randolph, of the City of New-York, merchant, by deed dated 1st day of May, 1849, and recorded in the office of Register for the City and County of New-York, in liber 521 of Conveyances, page 234, May 1, 1849, at thirty minutes past 2 P. M.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1869.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 79 Nassau-st.
VAN COTT, WINSLOW & VAN COTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 176 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others were defendants,) by the number 12, and which is bounded northeasterly in front by Tenth-st., southeasterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 15, southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 13, and northwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the said map as number 11, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety-two feet and three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March 9, 1869.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 26 LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND NEW-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOULEVARD, NORTHWEST CORNER 69TH-ST.—10 Lots.

RIVER SIDE DRIVE, SOUTHEAST CORNER 75TH-ST.—5 Lots.

NEW-AV., east side, 230 feet north of 145th-st.—11½ Lots.

This property comprises some of the choicest and most desirable sites on the west side.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON PARK-ROW, ANN-ST., EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, SPRING, 3D-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 32D-ST., LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (sale by order of Joseph W. Duglis, Administrator for heirs of Hosea Duglis, deceased:)

PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST.—The plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Park-row, running through to Ann-st., and known as No. 11 Park-row, and Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Ann-st. This property is in the centre of the business portion of the City, immediately opposite the lower end of the Park, the site selected for the New-York Post Office; well located for which a banking-house, insurance or other offices, for which purposes it has unusual advantages, not only by reason of its frontage on two thoroughfares, which afford plenty of light and air, but also by its immediate proximity to many similar institutions, and to many of our public offices. It will be sold subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1870.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot of land No. 15 Ann-st., on the northerly side, between Park-row and Theatre-alley, 20x61 feet.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot No. 19 Ann-st., northeasterly corner of Theatre-alley, 20 feet front, 26 feet rear by 30 feet in depth.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick house on the front of the lot and the three-story brick house on the rear, on the southerly side of Spring-st., 47 feet 6 inches westerly from Elizabeth-st., known as No. 18 Spring-st.; lot 23.9x123.6.

1ST-AV. AND 3D-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeasterly corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st. There is a four-story brick house fronting on 1st-av., and one five-story and one three-story house fronting on 3d-st., known as No. 54 1st-av., and Nos. 103 and 105 3d-st.; lot 24x94.11.

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION.—The lease of the lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly side of East Broadway, running through to Division-st., and known as No. 232 East Broadway and No. 221 Division-st. No. 232 East Broadway is a four-story brick dwelling, 23.10x42 feet. No. 221 Division-st. is a three-story brick dwelling, with two stores under, 23.10 by about 35 feet. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, has eight years to run from the 1st May, 1869, with covenants to purchase improvements or grant renewal of 21 years. Present ground rent $240; lots, 23.10x109 feet.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Also,

32D-ST.—One lot on the northerly side of 32d-st., 275 feet easterly from 11th-av., 25x98.9.

LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.—The valuable plot of ground on the west side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 65th and 66th sts., being 150 feet in depth on each street. It will be divided into 16 lots, 10 fronting on the avenue and 3 on each street.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, if desired.

Map of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND DUANE STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of Walter Sparks, Executor of Samuel Sparks, deceased:

WILLIAM-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE-ST.—Valuable plot of ground, with five-story brick buildings thereon, known asNos. 236, 238 and 240 William and No. 10 Duane sts., 50 ft. 4 in. on William, and 60 ft. on Duane st., and within 100 feet of Chatham-st. This property is within a few hundred yards of the City Hall, New Post Office, and contemplated Brooklyn Bridge and other improvements. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH-ST. AND TRINITY-PLACE, OR CHURCH-ST. EXTENSION, PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOS. CALLENDER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of ground with the three-story brick building thereon, with party wall on both sides, No. 65 Greenwich-st., on the easterly side, between Morris and Rector sts., being about 50 feet 8 inches northerly from Edgar-st., running through to and being also No. 74 Trinity-place. By the Church-st. extension Trinity-place will be widened on the westerly side, taking a portion of this property, and leaving a good front of 25 feet on the street as widened.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE PLOT, NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., FORMERLY THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CROSBY-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, 72 by 100 feet, with four-story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., formerly the New-York Medical College, and recently occupied by Messrs. Phelan & Collender; in good order, contains a fine steam engine and boiler, 25-horse power, nearly new; Otis' patent hoisting apparatus; is heated by the exhaust steam with new heating pipes; also, a new and large fire-proof vault, with all the necessary fire-proof doors, and well ventilated, being built within three years, at a cost of $5,000. Possession of first and second floors and basement, May 1, 1869. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 19 HOWARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

HOWARD-ST.—The valuable lot with the three-story and basement brick building, No. 19 Howard-st., south, between Broadway and Elm-st., and in the rear of the Canal-st. property. Lot 24 feet front and rear, by about 70 feet in depth. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 36 BANK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

BANK-ST.—The first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar, high stoop brick houseand lot, No. 36 Bank-st., south side, between Waverly-place and West 4th-st. House is in perfect order, 20 by about 55 feet, including two-story extension, occupied by the owner, and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 20x90 feet. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., Auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.—THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Positive sale of about 60 desirable lots and a fine mansion and water-front, at

BERGEN POINT,

N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York by Central Railroad, N. J. These lots are, without doubt, the most valuable in all Bergen Point, and comprise the entire front between 1st and 2d sts. and Avenue R; 100 feet wide, the Boulevard of Hudson County; the residence is a large 3-story mansion, 30x40, wing 20x25, extension 16x20, containing fifteen rooms; piazzas 10 feet wide and round cap, flat roof with cupola; grounds comprise about 2 acres, nicely improved, with fine lawn, shade, garden, and great abundance of fruit; large barn, new coach-house, wood-house, arbors, &c., &c. This property is unexceptionable in every respect, and is in thorough order; the fences are entirely new, and the buildings have been recently painted. Together with this mansion will be sold a valuable water-front of 50 feet, adjoining the Central Railroad docks filled in 100 feet from shore line, 150 feet of heavy sea wall. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable house and lot on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, owned by John Whittemore, Esq. House frame, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; 45x50 feet; two stories and attic; fifteen rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c. Lot 150x200, with stable, fruits, garden, &c. Altogether one of the most attractive and desirable situations on the north shore of the island.

Sale absolute. Terms and further particulars at the office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

83D-ST.—Two fine lots on north side of 83d-st., commencing 125 feet east of 9th-av., each 25x102.2.

84TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 84th-st., immediately in rear of the above lots; title perfect; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

75TH-ST.—Two fine lots on the north side of 75th-st., commencing 275 feet west of 11th-av., and only 134 feet east of Riverside Park, each lot 25x102.2.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REWARDS.

$1,500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,500 will be paid by the Treasurer of the County of Rockland for the arrest and testimony sufficient to convict the person or persons who committed a murder upon the person whose body was found at or near Spring Valley, in the town of Ramapo, in said county, on the 14th inst.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
MARCH 18, 1869. N. C. BLAUVELT, Clerk.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, April 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, May 1
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 15

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA......WEDNESDAY......March 24
SIBERIA......WEDNESDAY......March 31
CUBA......SATURDAY......April 3
SCOTIA......WEDNESDAY......April 7
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY......April 14
JAVA......WEDNESDAY......April 21

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$80
Cabin to Paris......$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River. 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA......Mar. 27 | CALEDONIA....April 17
EUROPA......April 3 | BRITANNIA....April 24
INDIA......April 10 | IOWA......May 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA......Mar. 25 | ALEPPO......April 8
HECLA......April 1 | TARIFA......April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons......April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons......April 28, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN......May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin......$100, Currency		Cabin......$80, Gold	
Steerage.... 35, Currency		Steerage...... 35, Gold	

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin......	$100	Steerage......	$35
To London......	105	To London......	40
To Paris......	115	To Paris......	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool......	$80	Liverpool......	$30
Halifax......	20	Halifax......	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.
For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN......March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS......April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......April 8
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,
VIA KEY WEST.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
and SATURDAYS.

The steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
F. G. MALLORY, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows......April 3
DE SOTO follows......April 10

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, March 27
CORTES......NELSON..Saturday, April 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail April 1.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.			RED BANK.		
Th'sday, Mch. 25,	2:30	P. M.	Wed'sday Mch. 24,	1	P. M.
Saturday, Mch. 27,	3	P. M.	Friday Mch. 26,	2	P. M.
Tuesday, Mch. 30,	9	A. M.	Monday, Mch. 29,	7:30	A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 1,	10	A. M.	Wed'sday, Mch. 31,	8	A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 3,	12	M.	Friday, April 2,	9	A. M.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE, length 290 feet, beam 35 feet, depth of hold 9 feet, 848 tons, cylinder 12 feet by 56 inches, two boilers, each 21 feet 4 inches by 12 feet; is fitted in the most superb manner for a day boat; coppered to floors; engine, hull and equipments all first class; speed about 22 miles, has made with favorable tide 25 miles per hour; will carry comfortably 1,800 passengers; the boat is nearly new, having been used but one season; will be sold for about half her present value. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor
Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE......Sole Manager
OPENING NIGHT—EASTER-MONDAY, March 29.

Shakespeare's	THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST.	Masterpiece.

Mr. TAYLEURE begs to say that earnest efforts have been made to observe in the production of this play—which, as remarked by Campbell, the poet, "has a sort of sacredness, as the last work of a mighty workman"—a completeness of design and richness of artistic effect which he trusts may be deemed worthy of its exquisite beauty.

"TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST,"	SHAKESPEARE'S LAST WORK.	"TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST,"

The brilliant Star Artists,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and
Mr. FRANK MAYO, together with
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Miss C. LUCETTE,
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES, (from the London Theatres,)
and a great cast. In the Grand Masque,
A GRAND ITALIAN BALLET TROUPE.
SCENERY BY C. S. GETZ, ALL NEW.
NEW COSTUMES, &c., FROM PARIS.
APPOINTMENTS FROM LONDON.
GRAND MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.
THE MUSIC, BY H. TISSINGTON.

During the recess the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, and elegantly redecorated throughout.

SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the box office, and at the branch offices, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway Office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA VIE PARISIENNE.
Sole Lessee and Director......J. GRAU
Farewell nights in New-York of
MR. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
These farewell nights are limited to eight.

Testimonial to Mr. J. Grau, MONDAY, March 29, will be when produced, for the first time in America, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, in four acts,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

The free list during these nights will be suspended. The cast will comprise all the eminent artists without one exception, the grand chorus and full orchestra of Mr. Grau's powerful company.

ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant.
Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete.

Seats can be secured at the usual ticket offices. Seats for the testimonial can be obtained only at the Secretary's office of the Theatre Francais.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
LAST NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
previous to his
DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the
GREAT BURLESQUE OF
MUCH ADO
ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK, the Reconstructed,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Preceded nightly by the comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MAURICE FITZGERALD....JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7¼ P. M. Begins at 8 P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GO SEE AT THE POULTRY FAIR the wild turkeys, the French geese, and the rare and beautiful collection of pheasants, peacocks, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
OF ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES,
bringing into requisition the
GREATEST FORCE OF TALENTED ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
ever concentrated in a single company.
Second week of the dashing equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
The world-renowned Spanish aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS
in infinite variety, by all the leading artists of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

OH! HOW PRETTY? THE GERMAN Fowls on exhibition at the Poultry Fair, such as the White Guelders, do. Black Vallihe Polands and Hamburg, of all colors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Tickets can be obtained from the following gentlemen, comprising the Committee, and at the box office of the Academy of Music:

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
AUG. BELMONT,
W. B. DUNCAN,
A. OAKEY HALL,
G. G. GRAY,
JOHN K. HACKETT,
HENRY F. VAIL,
R. L. CUTTING,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. T. COLEMAN,
J. BLOODGOOD,
W. L. CUTTING,
JAMES BRYCE,
H. S. FEARING,
GEO. H. BEND,
ISAAC BELL,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
G. G. HOWLAND,
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MANTON MARBLE,
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HENRY CLEWS,
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HENRY H. WARD,
D. CRAWFORD,
T. K. WARREN,
JOHN HOEY,
N. H. WOLFE,
H. G. STEBBINS,
L. DELMONICO,
PARAN STEVENS,
B. ROBINSON, Jr.,
THEODORE MOSS.

TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Full particulars of the programme of entertainments for the occasion will be given in future announcements.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Admitting a gentleman and lady......$10
Extra lady's ticket......3
BOXES NOW FOR SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

COME SEE THE IRISH FOWLS, just landed, and now on exhibition at the Poultry Fair.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large room on parlor floor, in a corner house, with all improvements, to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 19 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, three blocks from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry; terms $25 per week.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING near 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would let to two single gentlemen two large rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; fire, gas, bath, &c., at a moderate price. Address MILLER, Box 155 *Times* Office.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let to two single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, where they could feel at home; located near 34th-st. and 5th-av. Address SYDNEY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, without board, within half a mile of Broadway and 8th-st. Address, stating terms and location, C. E. T., No. 735 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THE SECOND floor of a first-class private house, 34th-st., near Broadway, from 1st of May. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 4,020 Post Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THE ENTIRE third floor, or separate rooms, in a first-class private house, up town, near 5th-av. Address with real name Box No. 6,766 Post Office.

VERY ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, bath-rooms attached, en suite or single, with first-class attendance. No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., over Goupil's.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bath and bedrooms attached. Full board.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely furnished rooms, from and after April 1; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No moving in May.

TO LET—APARTMENTS IN HOUSE NO. 37 Montgomery-st., third floor, four rooms, to a gentleman and his wife only.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on the second floor; also, one large room on the fourth floor, to let with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a first-class house, 41st-st. Address E. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE front rooms, with elegant closets, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

NO. 63 MADISON-AV.—ABOUT APRIL 1, second-story front parlor and bedroom, with board.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union Square.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST.—A LARGE room on third floor, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED for a gentleman and wife in a small family, pleasantly located and convenient to station; references exchanged. Address Box No. 92 Orange Post Office, or apply to R. H. D., No. 149 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife and two children, for six months, at Plainfield or vicinity. Address, with full particulars, E. S. G., Box No. 1,760 New-York Post Office.

HOTELS.

AT WHITNEY HOUSE, BROADWAY and 12th-st., rooms en suite and singly. Meals at all hours.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27,
SCHOOL.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, MARCH 27.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Eighth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
for the LAST TIME as
RAPHEL
in the
MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Last week positively of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
ALADDIN and ESMERALDA,

and the Com. FOOTE and Miss NESTELE entertainment, including all the Museum Curiosities.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26.—Benefit of MR. FLORENCE.

EASTER MONDAY EVENING, March 29—Debut in America of the great Tragedienne Miss MARRIOTT as "HAMLET." Reappearance, after an absence of three years, of Mr. J. F. CATHCART, and specially engaged Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH and Mr. DE VERE.

Box sheet now open.

SUPERB AND INTERESTING EXHIBITION
To continue the whole week.
The First Annual Fair of the
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,

is now open at the Empire City Rink Building, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Besides THOROUGH-BRED FOWLS and PIGEONS of all varieties, the display includes SONG and CAGE BIRDS, RABBITS, FAWNS, DOGS, and PET ANIMALS of various kinds, the whole numbering over FIVE THOUSAND SPECIMENS.

The Empire City Band will be present day and evening. Admission 50c.; children half price. Tickets for sale at the door, and at the Theatre Ticket Office—stationery store—No. 114 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
Director......THEODORE THOMAS
On EASTER SUNDAY, March 28,
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
GIVEN BY THE
CUBAN LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED
IN THE
PATRIOT ARMY OF CUBA,

On which occasion the following eminent artistes will appear, together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA:
Signora ELENA LANARI, (Prima Donna Soprano.)
Miss R. NACHMANN, Pianiste, from London. Her first appearance.
Master WILLIE HESS, (the youthful violinist.)
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, (Accompanist.)
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Can now be had at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
DAVENPORT BROTHERS

will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their startling wonders,

TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets, in advance, at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall.

THE SENATE, (BROOKLYN.)
PROF. FROBISHER AND MISS CLARA NORRIS.
HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS,
AT THE NEW MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BALL.
PRIVATE BOXES

Will be sold at auction, at the Armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock.

H. B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

APOLLO HALL.
Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—A large hall, 60x112; also, rooms for business purposes, lodge rooms, studios, &c.

Apply to
E. FERRERO, Apollo Hall.

GO TO THE POULTRY FAIR AND see the largest and finest collection of game fowls ever exhibited.

FINE ARTS.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES
Are on free exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now rank as first in America. Parties would save money by examining them before making their selections elsewhere. Second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP; call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS A. WHITE and JOSEPH T. HOWLAND, under the firm of WHITE & HOWLAND, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to or by said firm, are to be received and paid by JOSEPH T. HOWLAND.

THOMAS A. WHITE,
JOSEPH T. HOWLAND.
Dated MARCH 18, 1869.

No. 85 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of WHITE & HOWLAND, will be continued by the undersigned, in his own name, at the same place.

J. T. HOWLAND.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER FINE and JAMES F. MORGAN, under the firm name of FINE & MORGAN, as Attorneys and Counselors at Law, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. MORGAN conducts the business at the old numbers, 14 and 16 Wall-st.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

CHRISTOPHER FINE.
JAMES F. MORGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER FINE and JAMES F. MORGAN, under the firm name of FINE & MORGAN, as Attorneys and Counselors at Law, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. FINE removing his business and offices to No. 7 Murray-st. Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

CHRISTOPHER FINE.
JAMES F. MORGAN.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MATHEAS WINTER and LOUIS FRANK, under the firm name of WINTER & FRANK, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

MATHEAS WINTER,
Witness: L. LEVY. LOUIS FRANK.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM EXPRESS WAGON, A PACKAGE addressed John Ward Dean, Boston, containing a book valuable only to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for it on application to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR......MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAREWELL NIGHT OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
With the following great cast:
ZERLINA......Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
LADY ROCHBURG......Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE
FRA DIAVOLA......HERR HABELMANN
GIACOMO......SIG. BARILI
BEPPO......SIG. DUBREUIL
MILORD ROCHBURG......GIORGIO RONCONI

NOTICE.—There will be no performance on THURSDAY, March 25, and FRIDAY, March 26.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, AT 1 P. M.,
LAST KELLOGG MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
DIRECTRESS......FANNY JANAUSCHEK
The public is respectfully informed that
FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will, previous to her departure for Europe, give a series of Farewell Performances, to
COMMENCE EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29,
when she will appear for the first time in Giacometti's
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK......ELIZABETH

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, according to location, from $6 to $20.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Thursday morning, March 25, at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
420TH TO 427TH TIME.
THE GLORIOUS PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A MILLION SPECTATORS,
A MILLION SPECTATORS,
HAVE FULLY AUTHENTICATED
THE IRRESISTIBLE FROLICS OF
GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX,
THE PARAGON OF FUN.
THE GRIMALDI OF THE AGE.
THE FUNNIEST OF HIS SEX.
PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S
CHARACTERISTIC BALLETS.
UNEQUALED TRANSFORMATIONS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE the new varieties—very scarce as yet in this country—of Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, &c., now on exhibition at the Poultry Fair.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK OF
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
CAMILLE. CAMILLE. CAMILLE.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS AS CAMILLE.
FRIDAY—KATE REIGNOLDS' FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL REIGNOLDS MATINEE.
ONLY CAMILLE MATINEE.
EASTER MONDAY, THE LEGITIMATE ARTISTS,
MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S CELEBRATED ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE.

Admission 50 Cents.	Box Office open from 9 to 5.	Rigl Sisters. Grand Ballet. New Commediettas.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

THE TAMMANY—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF the new programme. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the GREGORY FAMILY, THE GREATEST GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD. THE MAMMOTH PROGRAMME commences at 7:45 with the GREGORY FAMILY. At 8:30 the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES will present its many attractions. "THREE FLYING MEN IN THE AIR," by the CHAMPION GYMNASTS of the world, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY. THE PERILOUS LEAP and SOMERSAULT in MID AIR by the wonderful boy ARTHUR is acknowledged by all to be the MOST STUPENDOUS performance of the age. 9:50—THE SPIRAL ASCENSION, by LE PETIT ETHARDO. The performances will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFIT'S great trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. COME EARLY TO INSURE SEATS. Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra seats 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, first appearance of Mlle. ROSE LUCELLE in her daring act on the TRAPEZE VOLANT entitled LE SAUT SUPERIEURE. Grand somersault in mid air, by Messrs. JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY.

TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE the Bantams on exhibition at the Poultry Fair. Some so small that they can be put in a pint cup.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEES EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY.
ALSO EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The magnificent Spectacular Pantomime of the
SEVEN DWARFS.
SEVEN DWARFS. SEVEN DWARFS.
50,000 people have witnessed it during the past two weeks.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 24,
MR. FRIEDRICH HAASE,
As BARONET SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH,
in SIE IST WAHNSINNIG, (Drama,)
and as JUSTIZ-RATH FEIN
in EIN HOEFLICHER-MANN, (Comedy.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Dan Bryant.	The Inauguration Ball.	Seymour.
Unsworth.	School by the Mokes.	Hogan.
Eugene.	The Ebony Blondes.	Hughes.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE FAMOUS French breeds of poultry—La Fleche, La Bresse, Du Mans, Du Gange, Houdans and Creve Cœurs on exhibition at the Fair at the N. Y. State Poultry Society.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

Working drawings, scale 3 inches to foot, with plans and specifications in detail, enabling any one to construct, at less than one-third the usual retail price, one of the very best bicycle velocipedes yet invented. Price 50c. Address THOMPSON & CO., Williamsburg, Mass.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, farmers, contractors, mule collars, harness, (plowing,) McClellan saddles, tents, canvas, horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG HORSE, SEVEN years old; is fit for any light work, and is a fast pacer; must be sold for want of use. Call at No. 409 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON COACH, ONLY SIX months in use; will be sold cheap. Call, for one week, at No. 138 West 29th-st. Inquire at the blacksmith shop or the paint shop in the rear.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CART HORSE, SOUND and kind; price $165; fit for cart, truck or express. Apply at No. 425 West 24th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ALL private diseases, from whatever cause produced, at the private office of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. Sure relief to the most anxious patient. A permanent cure in all neglected cases. The last vestige of disease eradicated.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult, Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—OFFICE NO. 129 Liberty-st.

ALBANY.

The State Aid Railroad Bill—Piers on North River—The New-York Tax Levy—Tax on Brokers—Another Veto—Senator Creamer's Excise Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The State Aid Railroad bill was up in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly to-day, and Mr. HEGEMAN's amendment, striking out the section excluding parallel roads within a distance of eight miles from the benefits of the bill, was adopted without opposition. The section which required twenty miles of road to be built within two years in order to come in for State aid was amended so as to read ten miles. The bill was further amended so as to exclude from State aid the building of double tracks on roads now in operation. During the discussion of the bill Mr. TRUMAN said that he had obtained from the State Engineer's office a statement of the amount of taxes collected on the property of railroads in this State last year, and found that it exceeded $1,500,000, or more than would be given by the State next year in aid of railroads under the provisions of this bill.

The feeble opposition to this measure which was developed at the outset, appears to have pretty much all died out, and the bill will pass by a very large majority. Some pretend to assert with confidence that the Governor will veto it, and they give as a reason his desire to gain popularity thereby. If that be his object, he will do nothing of the kind.

PIERS ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The bill introduced by Mr. PLUNKET for the building of piers at the foot of Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets, North River, passed the Assembly to-day. The piers are to be forty feet wide and extend to the bulkhead.

NEW-YORK TAX LEVY.

The New-York City and County Tax Levy was introduced to-day, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. It is as follows:

For advertising for Common Council	$50,000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	80,000
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000
Cleaning streets	505,420
Cleaning markets	30,000
City contingencies	60,000
City dispensaries	15,000
Contingencies Legislative Department	10,000
Contingencies Mayor's office	15,000
Contingencies Comptroller's office	15,000
Contingencies Law Department	35,000
Contingencies Street Department	20,000
Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Department	10,000
Contingencies Unsafe Building Department	15,200
Deficiencies in Croton Aqueduct Department	1,000
For completion Eighteenth Ward Market	81,788
Election expenses	38,000
Errors and delinquencies	3,800
Flagging walks and fencing vacant lots	2,000
Inebriate Asylum	40,000
Judgments	18,219
Lamps and gas	1,053,205
Lands and places	50,000
Lands and places for Battery improvements	15,000
Mount Morris-square improvements	15,000
New bridge at Kingsbridge	10,000
Opening new streets	15,000
Police Station-houses	46,150
Printing for Common Council	90,000
Printing for departments	50,000
Construction and repairs, public buildings	90,000
Public drinking hydrants	8,500
Rents	56,175
Real estate expenses	50,000
Removing night offal, &c., &c	40,500
Removing obstructions in streets and harbors	6,000
Repairing Broadway	63,106
Roads and avenues	97,100
Salaries Legislative Department	160,616
Salaries Mayor's Office	38,500
Salaries Finance Department	230,000
Salaries Street Department	137,180
Salaries Croton Aqueduct Department	100,892
Salaries Law Department	42,800
Salaries Board of Assessors	19,000
Salaries Board of Revision	3,000
Salaries City Courts	190,425
Stationery and blank books	50,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	104,000
Street improvement	10,000
Repairs and repaving streets	135,000
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	95,000
Taxes Bureau	27,000
Water pipes and laying	450,000
Repairing wells and pumps	2,500
Wharves and piers	300,000
Repairs to wharf at Twenty-fourth-street and East River	25,000
Interest on Revenue bonds	200,000

COUNTY TAX LEVY.

Senator CREAMER introduced a bill directing Supervisors to raise by tax the annexed amounts:

Advertising	$45,000
Care and maintenance of Harlem Bridge	2,000
Contingencies, Comptroller's office	10,000
Contingencies, Tax Commissioner's	7,500
Coroners' Fees	51,500
County contingencies	50,000
Disbursements and fees of county officers and witnesses	72,000
Election expenses	120,000
Care of County offices, supplies, &c	90,000
McComb's Dam Bridge	5,000
Printing for the Legislative Department	80,000
Printing for the Executive Department	50,000
Repairs to County Buildings	40,000
Magdalen Female B. Asylum	2,000
Rents	9,800
Care of Records in County Clerk's Office	50,000
Care of Records in Register's Office	50,000
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300
Salaries—Executive Department	241,900
Salaries—Judiciary Department	609,685
Stationery, law and blank books	80,000
Stationery for Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments	9,500
Support of prisoners in County Jail	35,350

ANOTHER VETO.

The Governor sent in another veto to-day, making the sixth since the beginning of the session. The object is the same as in the previous vetoes, to put a stop to so much special legislation, an idea that appears to be a hobby with the Governor, and a very commendable hobby by the way. After the reading of the message, Judge CAMPBELL said that in view of these repeated vetoes of the Governor, he wished to give notice that he would, at a future day, introduce a bill to create a commission to revise the general laws of the State so as to facilitate the objects sought by these special acts, and carry out the views of the Governor.

A TAX ON BROKERS.

Mr. SELKREG has introduced a bill, which is now before the Ways and Means Committee, entitled "An act to regulate the business of brokers and increase the revenues of the State." It provides that every broker shall be taxed $50 as a license fee, the same as auctioneers, and shall be further subject to pay on the 15th of June, 1870, and on the same date annually thereafter, one-twentieth of one per cent. of the par value of all sales of gold, silver, bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, stocks, bonds, or other securities. The penalty for selling without license is to be fifty per cent. additional to the above, and $100 fine for each sale so made. It is thought that this bill would add from a million and a quarter to a million and a half dollars to the revenue of the State.

COMMUNICATION FROM JAY GOULD.

The following communication was presented to the Assembly on Tuesday:

The undersigned, President and Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company, respectfully reports:

First—That the exact amount of common stock of said company outstanding March 19, 1869, and now, is $57,765,300.

Second—That the exact amount of the preferred stock of said Company outstanding at same date, was $8,536,910.

Third—That the funded debt of said company was at the same time as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$3,000,000
Second mortgage bonds	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds	6,000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds	4,441,000
Fifth mortgage bonds	926,500
Buffalo Branch mortgage bonds	186,400
Sterling convertible bonds	4,844,400

Fourth—The floating debt of said Company is so fluctuating and uncertain from day to day, from its obligations due for supplies and labor, that it is impossible to state the amount with any degree of accuracy.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

(Signed,) JAY GOULD,
President and Treasurer of Erie Railroad.
Sworn to before W. H. MORGAN, Notary Public.

AID TO THE WHITEHALL AND PLATTSBURG RAILROAD.

The bill granting $250,000 State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, (the same bill vetoed by Governor FENTON last year,) passed the Senate to-day. It will most likely be ultimately merged in the General State Aid Bill.

CREAMER'S EXCISE BILL.

The Excise bill introduced by Senator CREAMER, which substantially repeals the present Excise law, has finally got back to its old resting-place, where, it is to be hoped, it will lie in peace for the balance of the session. It was snatched from the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns during the absence of the chairman, the other day, and put in Committee of the Whole. Last evening it was sent back on motion of Mr. VAN PATTEN, and this morning Senator BRADLEY moved a resolution that the proceedings by which the thing was done last night be expunged from the journal, on the ground that there was not a quorum of the Senate present. Senator FOLGER, who occupied the chair last evening, explained that there was a quorum present, although only fourteen voted, three Senators who were present having been unanimously excused from voting on account of having paired off. Mr. MURPHY opposed BRADLEY's resolution, and it was withdrawn, but the journal was amended so as to show that a quorum was present. A hearing is to be had on CREAMER's bill before the Committee to-morrow. The opponents of the Excise law will do well to support the compromise bill now pending before the Assembly. They will not get anything better, and by urging such bills as CREAMER's they jeopardize the advantages already secured by the compromise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, March 23.

The evening session of the Assembly was spent in discussing the State Aid Railroad bill, which was progressed. The prospect of a large majority in favor of the bill is not so bright as it was. The Committee on Cities will to-morrow report favorably a bill prohibiting the Sheriff of New-York to appoint special deputies except to serve civil and criminal processes; it also fixes the Sheriff's fees for collections at 5 per cent. on all sums under $250, and 2½ per cent. between $250 and $1,000, and 1 per cent. above $1,000. All subpœnas for Police Courts are to be served by the Sheriff, who shall receive the same fees therefor as State Constables.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Representative from Orange County, received the congratulations of his fellow-members this evening on his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State. He will resign his seat in the Assembly and proceed to Washington the latter part of this week.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 23.

The privilege of the floor was accorded to Governor PAGE, of Vermont.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the charter of the Southwest and other railroads.

By Mr. MATTOON—For street railroads in Oswego.

By Mr. CREAMER—Making provision for the government of the County of New-York, also of the City of New-York.

By Mr. BANKS—Relating to the House of Mercy in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of New-York. Incorporating the Ontario County Savings Bank. Incorporating the Canandaigua Savings Bank. To amend the charter of the Utica and Ithaca Savings Bank. For the appointment of Commissioners to locate an asylum for insane in the Eighth Judicial District. To amend the General Railroad law. Creating the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. Allowing the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to change its name. Incorporating the members of the General Annual Conference.

BILLS PASSED.

For the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets. For the aid of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad; ordered to a third reading.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To change the name and exempt the bonds from taxation of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Railroad. The bill to facilitate the construction of the Oswego Midland Railroad was discussed at length and progressed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The privilege of the floor was accorded to Hon. HENRY BERGH.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Gaslight Company of Auburn.

Authorizing the construction of a public market in New-York. Reported adversely. The report was disagreed to, and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

For a public market in the Twenty-first Ward. For consideration.

Fixing the term of office of the Keeper of the County Court-house of Brooklyn.

Increasing the compensation of Deputy Clerks in the Court of Common Pleas of New-York.

Authorizing Rochester to raise money for certain purposes.

Amending the charter of Buffalo.

In relation to the Croton Aqueduct.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Governor returning without his approval the bill authorizing the Supervisor of the town of Addison, in Steuben County, to borrow money to rebuild bridges in said town, and to pledge the credit of the town for the repayment of the same. He says: "The bill clearly belongs to that class of special laws to which I have already on several occasions interposed my objections, and to which I feel constrained to continue my unyielding opposition."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS—Amending the General School law of the State in relation to the location or removal of school-houses.

By Mr. GIFFORD—Amending the charter of Union Springs.

The bill authorizing the construction of certain piers on the North River was passed.

The bill increasing the Metropolitan Police force was recommitted on motion of Mr. GLEASON to the Committee on Cities.

The Speaker presented the report of JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railroad, as to the capital stock of said road on the 19th of March last. The common stock of the Company was $7,000,000; amount of preferred stock, $8,000,000; funded debt, $23,000,000. The report recites that the floating debt is so fluctuating from day to day that it is impossible to state the amount with any accuracy.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing towns in Oneida County to aid in the construction of a railroad from Rome to Clinton. Annexing a part of New-Rochelle to Scarsdale. Reorganizing the Fire Department of Brooklyn. To amend the act for altering the map of Brooklyn.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill proposing general aid to new railroads of $4,000 a mile was discussed the entire evening and progressed. Adjourned.

Another Veto Message.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 23, 1869.

To the Assembly:

I return, without my signature, a bill entitled "An act to authorize the Supervisor of the town of Addison, in the County of Steuben, to borrow money to rebuild bridges in said town, and to pledge the credit of the town for the repayment of the same."

The bill authorizes the Supervisor of the town to borrow (without the sanction of the town meeting or the Board of Supervisors, as is required by the general laws where a less amount is to be borrowed) a sum not to exceed $6,000, for the purpose of building two bridges in said town, and to issue bonds therefor bearing seven per cent. interest. It directs the Board of Supervisors to levy the amount necessary to pay the principal and interest of said bonds upon the taxable inhabitants and property of the town. It seems to have been passed upon the petition of a number of the residents of the town, who represent that the bridges must be rebuilt the ensuing year, and that the expense will be at least $5,000. It is true that the amount provided for by this bill cannot be raised by a loan in any one year and charged upon the town under the provisions of any existing laws. It is equally true, however, that a very simple amendment to these general laws would enable the Board of Supervisors, either with or without the conjoint action of the town meeting, to do precisely what this bill authorizes and directs; or would, in case of a pressing emergency, as hereinafter suggested, enable the town authorities to do the same thing.

The bill therefore clearly belongs to that class of special laws to which I have already, on several occasions, interposed my objections, and to which I feel constrained to continue my unyielding opposition. My objections in this case may subject the people of Addison to temporary inconvenience; but it is only under the pressure of such inconveniences that we are likely to secure those amendments to general laws which are demanded by the necessities of the people all over the State.

The policy of the State has been for a long time to leave the whole subject of repairing and building bridges (as well as other local improvements) in the hands of the electors and officers of the towns and the Supervisors of the counties. This became established policy because of the numerous pressing applications upon the Legislature for special laws. The statute books were filled with these special enactments. General laws were passed to cure the evil; but the wants of the people of the town having outgrown the provisions of the general statutes, the pressure for special legislation was commenced anew and now continues. The interest of the State requires now that all necessary amendments shall be made at once to these general laws, and that special legislation shall be refused, (except in very extraordinary cases,) however great may be the temporary inconvenience arising from such refusal.

The Boards of Supervisors are now authorized (see chapter 314, of the Laws of 1838) to cause to be levied whatever sum may be necessary to repair or construct bridges, and to apportion the amount among the several towns of the county as shall seem to them to be equitable and just. Under this act they cannot possibly charge the entire amount (as this special bill proposes) upon a single town.

The Boards of Supervisors are also permitted (see chapter 194, Laws of 1849) to authorize any town, by a vote of the town meeting, to borrow money, not to exceed $4,000 in any one year, for the purpose of building or repairing bridges.

I respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that an amendment to either of these laws, giving to the Boards of Supervisors greater discretionary powers, would accomplish for every town in the State, when necessary, all that is sought for the town of Addison, by the special bill herewith returned, (which is merely to raise by a loan $6,000 instead of $4,000,) and all that is attempted to be secured by the great number of special bills introduced at every session of the Legislature.

If it be alleged that there is a pressing necessity for the immediate rebuilding of these bridges by reason of injuries sustained since the annual town meeting, and since the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors, I call attention to the fact that provision has been made by another general law for just such emergencies, (see chapter 103, laws of 1858, entitled "An act to provide for the speedy construction of roads and bridges, when the same have been damaged or destroyed.") Under this general law, the authorities in the town of Addison can rebuild these bridges, and the expense thereof can be levied upon the town. True, the money necessary for the purpose cannot be raised by loan, as is provided by this special bill. If, however, the Legislature deem it wise to authorize town officers to raise money by loan for a term of years upon the bonds of the town, to meet such emergencies, then it is better at once to amend this general law of 1858, so that all the towns of the State may have the benefit of the amendment.

My desire is, that the duty and power of taking care of roads and bridges, and other local improvements, shall rest with the people and officers of the towns, and with the Boards of Supervisors. They know their wants, and the merits of local measures, better than the Legislature can possibly know them, and the town officers and Supervisors are the best and most intelligent representatives of local interests.

It is only by leaving these matters exclusively in the hands of the local authorities that the dangers of special legislation can be avoided. In no other way can the Legislature be delivered from the pressure of special applications which interfere with the due consideration of measures affecting the great general interests of the State at large.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. COOK, in the absence of the member who introduced the bill, moved to lay the message and accompanying bill on the table. Agreed to.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen at Cooper Institute—An Organization of all Labor Interests Proposed—The Resolutions and the Speeches.

A mass meeting of representatives of the different trades unions of this City took place last night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of taking measures to unite the workingmen of this City together in a solid organization, to make the interests of labor paramount in politics, and to vote only for such political candidates as will carry out their views. The Hall was crowded. Mr. ALEX. TROUP, of Typographical Union No. 6, introduced Mr. JOHN ENNIS, Ex-President of the Workingmen's Union, as Chairman. The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, The delegates from the trade societies represented in the Workingmen's Union being now, as ever, impressed with the importance of a just and wise solution of the vexed problem of the relations between labor and capital; and

Whereas, Those statesmen and political economists who undertook the task, and who were confidingly trusted to solve and harmonize these relations, having most deplorably failed—their attempts thus far being only in favor of capital, or in making the rich richer, and the poor poorer;" and

Whereas, The time ought to have arrived when a cheap philosophy, a mock philanthropy and a mere empty lauding of labor should no longer mislead the toilers and producers of a nation's wealth to their own social and political enslavement; and

Whereas, In the tendency of property, everywhere throughout the land, to accumulate into fewer hands—the larger industries swallowing up the smaller ones—the smaller factories, hitherto owned and worked by a single proprietor, giving way to huge corporations, and in our cities even the small traders are being superseded by the heavy capitalists, who are their own importers and jobbers; add to these the creation in our midst of a distinctive laboring class and its rapid augmentation, and the fact must become apparent that labor cannot, or does not, receive its just and equitable share of the joint profits of capital and labor, and that every day its share is growing relatively less; and

Whereas, Convinced that to escape the evils which must inevitably follow in the wake of this centralizing, social and one-sided political system—a system which is sacrificing the labor and lives of the many for the profit of the few—the working classes must themselves awake to a more lively sense of their dangers, and a more comprehensive intelligence of the best means to avert them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hold it a necessity and of primary importance that the artisan, the mechanic and hard-wrought laborer, whatever the nature and character of his employment, should join in a "combination" with his fellow-workmen, after the manner of trades unions, as a first step to obtain a fair day's wages and a fair day's work.

Resolved, That the next step toward obtaining for labor a fair share of its own productions is the adoption, especially in the mechanical department, of a wise and stringent apprentice law, that will equally bind the boy to his employer and the employer to his boy a given number of years, sufficient to acquire and impart a practical knowledge of the trade, and thus prevent the trades being glutted with unskilled, incompetent hands; and by thus placing a barrier to those who by nature are unfitted for a mechanical profession, it will tend to engage them in other pursuits more adapted to their tastes and equally profitable.

Resolved, That we firmly believe in the justice and expediency of the movements being made for a reduction of the hours of labor, convinced that the many hours which multitudes of men and women are compelled to toil, and the starvation wages they get for such toiling, is detrimental to health, dangerous to virtue, and a standing reproach to our boasted civilization.

Resolved, That inasmuch as workingmen pay their quota to the State, County and City taxes, we therefore call on the authorities of the State, County and City to put in practice the Eight-hour law on all work done by or in the name of the State, County and City of New-York.

Resolved, That we respectfully call on our Senators and members of Assembly from this City to urge upon the Legislature to take immediate action and pass the bills submitted by the State Workingmen's Assembly; the bill to repeal the resurrected and obnoxious statute familiarly known as the Conspiracy law, and the bill to regulate convict labor as to prevent it conflicting as little as possible with honest industry outside of prisons.

Resolved, That we call upon the workingmen in every city and town throughout the State to hold mass meetings and adopt such lawful means as may induce their Senators and Assemblymen to act on and pass the bills referred to in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That we commend to the attention and favorable consideration of our fellow-workmen the principles of coöperation as a system which, if fairly tried, will enable them to obtain a more equal share of the profits arising from their labor.

Resolved, That, appreciating the efforts of the Workingmen's Union to unite in one common brotherhood the workingmen of all classes, we earnestly recommend all labor organizations of this State to affiliate and identify themselves with it in such an active form as will increase still more its efficiency, and strengthen its power for greater good to those whom it represents.

Mr. JOHN ENNIS made a speech in support of the resolution, and said that writers on political economy complimented labor, but failed to say how labor was to receive a fair proportion of its products. Laborers should stand erect and demand their share. The workingman demanding eight hours as a day's labor instead of ten, might be innovators, but so was COLUMBUS an innovator. Excessive hours of labor were a relic of barbarism, and must disappear before advancing civilization. Many factory hands worked twelve to thirteen hours a day, car drivers fourteen to sixteen hours, tailors sixteen hours and laborers in general from sunrise to sunset. The time has gone by for elevating politicians and demagogues. Men in the interests of labor, and the true representatives of laborers must in future be chosen by them.

Mr. ALEX. TROUP alluded to the conflict now going on between the journeymen printers and their employers. He said that ninety-nine offices out of a hundred were now paying the scale demanded by the Printers' Union, and but five or six yet refused compliance. He then gave a history of the late strike of the book and job printers, which has repeatedly been given by the TIMES, and said that though it occurred nine weeks ago, the strikers were in a better condition to sustain it than during the third week. The employing printers were finding that they were not only fighting the journeymen printers of New-York, but those of the whole Union, for more were pouring in from all quarters to sustain the strike. The employers were now holding conferences with the Union Committee, and agreeing to terms which might have been complied with nine weeks ago, with much loss of time and money saved. Mr. TROUP attacked the system of convict labor, and said that Mr. THAYER, in the New-York Senate, neutralized the bill in the last Legislature for abolishing mechanical pursuits in prisons. Mechanics were to be no longer humbugged by the sign of the arm and hammer on posters a week before election. Old party feelings were wearing off, and a new era was dawning. A politician had lately told him that workingmen could not be united. They would say one thing and mean another. The speaker advised the formation of labor leagues in every ward, with a determination to select men as legislators known to be reliably in the interests of labor.

Mr. PURSER, of the Painter's Union, argued forcibly on the difference of condition between employers and employes.

Mr. ROBERT BLISSERT, of the Tailors' Union, remarked upon a tailoring establishment in the immediate neighborhood of the Cooper Institute, and said that instead of its placing its name on the big sign upon the building, it should paint there skull and cross bones as a coat of arms. He asserted that combinations and trades unions were the only means in the power of the workingmen of resisting the tyrannical and barbarous capitalists. His own trade was peculiarly oppressed. Tailors were working for fifteen and twenty per cent. less than other operatives were. They had heard something about the feudal times, but he ventured to say that now, and in this country, we had an aristocracy more proud, more cruel, more exacting than any that had previously existed. Then there were no middle-men to grasp the earnings of the workingmen; there were no contractors; the workmen and the employer came directly together. Mr. BLISSERT spoke also of the "slop-shops," and of the fact that they paid $1 25 for twenty-four hours' work. He recommended a general trades' union, a grand army of labor, which should tread capital underfoot. He, like many others, had come to this country with ideas about the *status* of the workingmen that he was sorry to say had not been realized. He had not found the equality he had looked for. Eight thousand workingmen applying for charity in this City showed a bad state of things for free America. He had seen as much misery and poverty here as he had seen in London, and he defied a contradiction of that statement. Combinations and trades unions were the only means of remedying this state of things.

Other speakers followed, to the same effect, and the enthusiasm was great. Banners of tailors, printers, cabinet-makers, painters, and other unions, were conspicuous upon the platform, and the band of the Seventy-ninth Regiment played between the speeches.

Outside of the building a mass meeting of Germans was held, and Dr. ADOLPH DOUAI, CONRAD CARL, CONRAD KUHN and EDWARD STEER addressed the assemblage in the German language.

Newark M. E. Conference—The Temperance Cause.

The Newark M. E. Conference resumed its session yesterday, Bishop SCOTT presiding. The following appropriations for assistance to the weaker charges were made for the ensuing year: Newark, $525; Jersey City, $570; Elizabeth, $550; Morristown, $450; Newton, $400; total, $2,500. Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH reported that the money raised for tract purposes during the year amounts to $865. The Committee on Temperance reported, through Rev. Mr. DUNNE, the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is manifest that intemperance is greatly on the increase in all our communities, threatening the safety of the nation, destroying the peace of families, and imperiling the salvation of souls; and

Whereas, This monstrous evil is upheld by a vast amount of capital, and an imposing and effective array of political influence, which makes it difficult for the friends of morality and religion to battle against it; and

Whereas, No evil of the present time so effectually and persistently robs the Government, destroys public morals, and stands so prominently in the way of the spread of the Gospel among us; and

Whereas, The youth of our land are so fearfully exposed to this "overflowing scourge," rendering it necessary that all the friends of humanity should put forth their utmost exertion for the purpose of staying its influence, therefore

Be it Resolved, by the Newark Annual Conference,

1. That we look with alarm at the magnitude and extent of this evil.

2. That we are more and more convinced that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is the only safe and true ground for the Church and the friends of temperance to occupy in this great struggle.

3. That we will discontinue, publicly and privately, the use of all those patent medicines, usually called "tonics," the principal ingredients of which are intoxicating liquors.

4. That the growing practice of using and offering wines and other liquors at weddings, on New-Year's day, and at other social gatherings, is an unmixed evil and deserving of our hearty condemnation.

5. That, unless the existing parties have greater respect for the principles of the lovers of temperance and good order, in the selection of their candidates for office, and the legislation which obtains in our municipal and State Governments, it will be the duty of temperance men to hold their principles above the obligations of party relations, and to act and vote accordingly.

6. That we will preach on this subject, at least once during the year, in all our churches, and, wherever it is practicable, hold temperance meetings in every neighborhood within the limits of the Conference.

7. That, until we can secure such legislation as the case demands, we will use our utmost endeavors to see that the existing laws restricting the traffic are enforced.

A spirited discussion followed, especially on the fifth resolution, during which it was asserted that both parties were recreant to the temperance cause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Rev. J. K. BURR read the report of the Trustees of the Newark Conference Seminary. He said the site was a beautiful lot of ten acres, at Hacketstown, about a quarter of a mile from the depot. The gentlemen of the Committee pledged $10,000, to be paid in quarterly instalments; $2,500 to be added to each $10,000 expended by the Conference. From estimates received, the new edifice will cost $100,000, of which about $50,000 has been subscribed. Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL offered $10,000 of 7 per cent. stock for the purposes of the building if several others would similarly respond. The Conference shortly afterward adjourned.

New-York Medical College for Women.

The sixth annual commencement of this institution was celebrated last evening in the hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD presiding. There was a very full audience present, and, after prayer, Rev. Mr. BLACK delivered an address on the subject of "Woman's Education." He was followed by Dr. ARMITAGE on the same subject. At the close of Dr. ARMITAGE's address the Dean of the College, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, made a brief statement, in the nature of a report, in which she said there were thirty students in the College, ten of whom were then about to graduate. The Trustees had purchased a suitable building at the corner of Twelfth-street and Second-avenue. In order to graduate, the students were required to devote three years to the study of medicine after they had attained their eighteenth year, and attend two courses of medical lectures in some regularly-incorporated college, the last course being in the College of which she was the head. She then announced the names of the graduates, as follows:

Mrs. Cushing, of Boston; Miss Safford, of Illinois; Mrs. Barrow, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Labau, of New-York, late of Ohio; Mrs. Hanah, of Iowa; Miss Ferguson, of Brooklyn; Miss Page, of New-York, and Miss Penfield, of Connecticut.

Dr. BURCHARD, the Chairman, then delivered the charge to the graduates, and Mrs. GREENOUGH, the President, presented each with her diploma, after which Miss SAFFORD delivered the valedictory of the class.

It was then announced by the Chairman that there might be some voluntary addresses, when Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, who was on the platform, came forward and delivered one of her characteristic arguments in favor of female suffrage. The exercises were varied during the evening by music on the piano, and concluded by prayer and the benediction by the Chairman.

The Excise Law in Williamsburg.

Washington Hall, on Broadway, Williamsburg, was filled to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience last evening, to express their approval of the present Excise law, and their desire of having it preserved as it is.

Rev. WM. H. BOOLE called the meeting to order, and Mr. J. W. BULKLEY, Superintendent of Public Schools, was called to preside.

Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, D. D., of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-avenue, offered the opening prayer.

Mr. JAMES A. BRADLEY, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, We learn with deep regret that desperate efforts are being made at Albany by the liquor dealers and their friends to modify, in many of its essential features, the present wholesome Excise law; and

Whereas, The Excise law, as it has been found to produce, by a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, the most beneficial results both moral and physical, and greatly tends to the protection of the life, property and happiness of the community, and its peaceful enjoyment of the Sabbath; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most firmly protest, in the name of law, order, morality and of our individual rights, against any modification whatsoever of the said law, and call upon our representatives at Albany to use their influence, in all proper ways, to prevent any change in the same.

Eloquent speeches in support of the foregoing resolutions were delivered by Hon. E. D. CULVER, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE and Rev. J. D. WELLS, D. D., after which they were adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

Long Island Historical Society.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the chapel of the Packer Institute last evening, Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., presiding.

The Librarian read a letter from Mrs. D. C. ENOS, donating the library of her husband, the late Dr. ENOS, consisting of 889 volumes, most of them medical works.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. ENOS, and thanks to Mrs. ENOS, were adopted unanimously.

Professor R. W. RAYMOND, of Washington, read a paper on "Mining Laws." He reviewed the numerous and various stages, systems and periods through which mining had passed in ancient and modern nations, and its effects upon their political economy. He argued that despotic and unrestrained mining anywhere was disastrous in its tendency upon Government, and he deemed it of the utmost importance that some system should be adopted in the United States under which mines of every description should be preserved from exhaustion by present enterprise, and so avert detriment to the future mining interests of our country. He thought that a practical and thorough education of the masses in reference to mining, as well as in other branches, was the best method of accomplishing the end so much desired.

The Society passed a vote of thanks to the Professor, and the meeting adjourned.

Surprise Party at Powers' Hotel.

A party of about fifty young ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by a cotillion band, visited Powers' Hotel last evening, took possession of the dining-room, and of the proprietors themselves, and had a merry time of it until an early hour this morning. It was a complete surprise to the proprietors, the brothers POWERS, but they exerted themselves very successfully in making their guests perfectly at home. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasant occasion except the last act of it—that is to say the breaking up when morning came.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A fracas occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Brookes' Assembly Rooms in Broome-street, while a ball was in progress. In the *melée* MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 117 Mulberry-street, was cut in the head by some person unknown, who succeeded in making his escape. MCLAUGHLIN was removed to the Spring-street Station-house, where his wounds were found to be very severe and were dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG. The injured man was then removed to his home.

The mutilated parts of letters found in the mail-bag which was discovered by the Police at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, on the Brooklyn shore of the harbor, have been carefully joined together, and are being returned to their writers. Appearances would indicate that no inclosures of value were abstracted, most of them being drafts, of no use to the thieves, who wisely abandoned them. There is no present clue to the guilty party.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the sugar refinery No. 211 Franklin-street, owned by Messrs. CURTIS, SCHAFTER & Co. The flames spread rapidly, and before the engines succeeded in extinguishing them destroyed upward of $10,000 worth of property. The stock and building were fully insured.

Monday afternoon two women entered the store of GEORGE BURGISS & Co., No. 41 Worth-street, and after their departure it was found that chemisettes and handkerchiefs valued at $90 had disappeared with them. Then it was discovered that they were shoplifters, and information of the matter was sent to the Leonard-street Station-house, but as no description of the women could be given, Captain PETTY could not promise to recover the goods or arrest the thieves.

The funeral of JOHN MCCLELLAND SUTHERLAND, son of Judge SUTHERLAND, took place yesterday afternoon from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 194 Fulton-street, and was occasioned by spontaneous combustion of some bales of damp rags owned by M. HERMANN & Co. The damage amounted to $100. Insured for $2,000 in the Springfield.

JOHN MCCARTY, junk dealer at No. 384 Cherry-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing fifty half barrels, valued at $80, from JOHN HILL. The property was found in the possession of the accused, but he said he had bought the barrels without any knowledge that they had been stolen. He was, however, held for trial.

HENRY PETERS, 11 years of age, in attempting to step from one of the boats of the Hamilton Ferry, fell between the boat and the bridge and had his left leg crushed. The accident occurred on the 24th ult., and the injured boy was taken to the New-York Hospital, where death ensued yesterday. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and after the jury had viewed the body a permit was given for its burial. The inquest was adjourned until this morning in consequence of the absence of material witnesses.

ROBERT SCHUELING, 19 months of age, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 42 Ridge-street. As no physician had been in attendance, Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the apartments of ELIZABETH PATRICK, second floor, No. 372 Canal-street, doing but little damage.

Brooklyn.

The tobacco factory of MESSMORE & Co., No. 119 McKibbin-street, E. D., owned by Mrs. FENT, was destroyed by fire late on Monday night. Loss on building, $2,000; on stock, $2,000; no insurance.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, the building in Carroll-street, near Morris-street, owned by CHARLES BUSHMAN, and occupied as a store and dwelling by DANIEL REUTHER, took fire and was damaged about $25 worth. The building is insured for $3,000. REUTHER was arrested on the suspicion of incendiarism.

A sneak robbery took place at the residence of Mr. A. P. HAYDEN, No. 450 Vanderbilt-avenue, between Atlantic and Fulton avenues. Jewelry and other articles were stolen to the value of $100.

New-Jersey.

A report has appeared in the local papers to the effect that late on Sunday night, near North Seventh-street, Jersey City, a lady passenger on one of the Jersey City and Hoboken cars was forcibly abducted by a ruffian, notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary by the driver and conductor of the car. The facts are simply these: The man and woman got on the car together at the Morris and Essex Railroad crossing. The conductor knew them both well, and says the woman is a disreputable character; that she at first refused to leave the car with him, but afterward, by some slight efforts on his part, she got off, and both went way together.

The Legislature passed two acts yesterday: One to appropriate the Hersimus Cove money ($500,000) to the School Fund; the other to increase the pay of constables to $2 a day, with five cents per mile as mileage.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open quiet at 83¼. Stocks open quiet. Eries, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23—11 A. M.

COTTON opens firmer but not higher; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 19th inst., since the last report, (according to Reuter's telegram,) were 27,000 bales, but according to private telegrams the shipments to the 20th inst. were 30,000 bales.

Refined Petroleum is dull at 1s. 8½d.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for account, 93⅛. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23—1 P. M.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 75s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the last quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Corn 30s. ₱ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 29s. 3d. for new Mixed Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 24; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 30s. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 23—4:30 P. M.

Sperm Oil, £104 ₱ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. ₱ gallon. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 10s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 29s. 6d. for do. afloat.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 23.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, March 23—Evening.

The Cotton market closed firmer, but not higher, for both stock on spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 23.

The SUGAR market is quiet; the sales are unimportant on account of the holidays. EXCHANGE—On London, 10½@11½ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ½@1 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, par@1 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 25¾@24½ ₱ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 23.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and less active; No. 1, $1 12½@$1 16½; No. 2, $1 10; since 'Change, $1 11½. CORN firm and advanced ¼c.@¾c.; new, 54¼c.@54¾c. OATS dull, firmer and advanced ¼c.@½c.; No. 2, 52½c. RYE dull; No. 1 fresh, $1 20@$1 20½. BARLEY nominal; No. 2, $1 72@$1 75. WHISKY firm; held at 90c. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Mess PORK nominal at $30@$30 50. LARD dull at 18c.@18¼c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand; Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16c.; Short Rib Middles, 15½c.@16c.; loose Rough Sides, 15c.; Cumberland Middles, 15c. Dressed HOGS in fair demand at $11 75@$12 25. Live HOGS quiet; common to choice, $6@$10 75. CATTLE dull; supply large; common Cows to extra shipping Steers, $4 50@$8. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 23.

TOBACCO moderately active and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP dull, with small business; Undressed, $45. FLOUR unsettled, owing to the decline in New-Orleans. WHEAT—Fair to strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 20@$1 56; Choice to Fancy Red and White, $1 70@$1 95; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 10 bid. CORN—Better feeling, but prices are unchanged. OATS dull at 56c.@59c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. RYE steady at $1 26. WHISKY firmer; sales at 90c. PORK dull and unsettled; sales at $31 50@$32. Bulk MEATS and BACON nominally lower; no sales reported. LARD dull; choice Tierce offered at 18c. CATTLE in moderate demand for butchers at $4@$7 50, and stock at $2 75@$6. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON active, and ½c.@¾c. higher; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 2,542 bales; exports, 639 bales. GOLD, 131¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 142¼; Commercial, 141¼; New-York Sight, ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 10¼c.; Prime, 14¼c. MOLASSES scarce; Prime, 75c.@78c. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN easier at 76c.@78c. OATS lower; sales at 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firm; Prime $26@$26 50. PORK dull at $33 25. BACON—Only a retail trade to-day; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD dull; Tierce, 18½c.@19¼c.; Keg, 20¼c.@21¼c. WHISKY depressed; Western Rectified, 85c.@90c. COFFEE dull and lower; Fair, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. CLOVERSEED in good demand at $9 75@$10 25. FLAXSEED, $6 65. FLOUR more active and firmer; sales 2,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 18¾; Ohio and Illinois Winter Wheat Family, $8@$9 50. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels Red at $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 75; No. 1 Spring, $1 45@$1 50. RYE—Sales 1,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 55. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 86c.@88c. OATS steady at 74c.@75c. for Western; 60c.@68c. for Pennsylvania. PETROLEUM advanced to 31c. for Refined, and 20c. for Crude. PROVISIONS dull and lower. Mess PORK, $32 25@$32 75. LARD, 19¼c. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY dull at 92c.@96c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 27c. TOBACCO firm; sales 102 hhds.; Trash, $3 30@$5 80. Lugs, $6@$9 45; Leaf, $11 40@$18 90; receipts light. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN dull, with no demand; sales at 63c. OATS dull at 64c.@65c. RYE and BARLEY nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull; held at 91c., with no sales. Mess PORK held at $32. Bulk MEATS nominally 12½c.@14¼c. BACON dull; no sales; Shoulders held at 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD offered at 18¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18½c.@19c. GOLD, 131. Money easy.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, March 23.

FLOUR dull, with no sales. WHEAT quiet and firmer; Amber, $1 40 on the spot. CORN quiet; No. 1, 65c.; No. 2, 62c.; no grade, 61c.; White, 65c.; Yellow, 65c. OATS—No. 1, 59c.; No. 2, 56c. RYE steady and in light request; sales at $1 30 for No. 1. BARLEY—No. 1 State, $1 85; Toronto, $2 28, to arrive. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 23.

FLOUR very quiet; sales 150 bbls. City Ground Spring at $6@$6 25; and 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7 10. WHEAT neglected. CORN quiet and weaker; sales 12 car lots new at 79c.@80c., on the track. OATS quiet; sales 1,400 bushels Western at 66½c. in store. RYE dull; sale 1 car lot Canadian at $1 25 delivered. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. PEAS inactive. SEEDS—Clover nominal at $9 10; Timothy, $3 50. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 23.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50; choice White Canada, $1 80. CORN quiet at 97c. for No. 1. Other Grains nominal. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 95c.; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 63c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 23.

TOBACCO—Sales 244 hhds. at $5@$18 75 for Lugs to manufacturing Leaf. COTTON, 26¼c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. OATS, 62c.@65c. CORN, 63c.@65c. RYE, $1 45. Mess PORK, $32@$32 50. LARD, 19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. WHISKY, free, 91c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, March 23.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $1 15; No. 2, $1 07¼. OATS more active at 53½c.@53¾c. CORN, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, March 23.

Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 485 head; market inactive; sales of extra at $13 50@$16; first quality, $12 50@$13; second quality, $11@$12; third quality, $9@$10 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,407 head; market dull; small sales at 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON firmer; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@26½c.; receipts, 535 bales; exports, 470 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 78c. OATS, 70c.@71c. HAY, $27. PORK, $32 72. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON dull and unchanged, but low grades very firm. WHEAT inactive; sales Choice Red at $2 10@$2 25. CORN dull; Prime White, 81c.@82c.; Yellow Prime, 80c.@82c. OATS dull at 65c.@68c. RYE dull at $1 40@$1 47. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 93c.@94c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 23.

Spirits TURPENTINE weaker; sales at 46½c. RESIN steady; Strained, $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. TAR steady at $2 70. COTTON quiet at 26c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middlings, 27¼c.; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 815 bales; exports to Bremen, 956 bales; coastwise, 316 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON market firmer; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 200 bales; Middlings, 26½c.@26¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON dull; demand limited; sales, 500 bales; Low Middlings, 26½c.; receipts, 306 bales; exports, 25 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 23.

COTTON quiet, but in better demand; sales, 325 bales; Middlings, 27c.@27¼c.; receipts, 762 bales; exports, 516 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 23.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¼. Gold, 131⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Hazy	38
Halifax	N. W	Clear	30
Portland	S. E	Cloudy	38
Boston	S. E	Raining	38
New-York	E	Raining	46
Philadelphia	N. W	Clear	40
Wilmington, Del	N. W	Clear	43
Washington	N. W	Clear	42
Fortress Monroe	N. W	Clear	48
Richmond	N. W	Clear	43
Augusta, Ga	W	Clear	54
Charleston	W. N. W	Cloudy	56
Savannah	S	Clear	60
Oswego	S. E	Cloudy	32
Buffalo	W	Clear	30
Pittsburg	W	Cloudy	34
Chicago	W	Clear	30
Louisville	S. W	Clear	38
Mobile	W	Clear	59
New-Orleans	N. E	Cloudy	60
Key West	—	Clear	77
Havana	—	Clear	77

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
St. Laurent	March 10	Havre	New-York.
Westphalia	March 13	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	March 16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
China	March 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	March 25	New-York	Bremen.
Palmyra	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Northern Light	March 27	New-York	Copenhagen
Columbia	March 27	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	March 25	New-York	Havana.
Rapidan	March 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Otto Faun, Dr. Geo. W. Gale, U. S. Navy, Arthur Ashforth, Armand Dalgalarrando and wife, David P. Rodgers, wife and child, Mrs. Julia A. Rodgers, Henry Peterson. From Pernambuco—John Parry. From Para—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith, D. Riker, S. W. Carson, Robert Perkins, Binketohy, (All Right) Japanese. From St. Thomas—Rev. M. N. Nathan, H. Wells and lady, Miss Stridiron, Rev. Thomas Coyle, C. H. Mason, wife, child and servant, J. J. Henna, E. B. Sliser, J. A. Guerr, Mrs. Reamy, P. Leach, Joseph Agostine, J. W. Fabius, W. M. Ramsey, J. W. Eckermann, J. Jackson, A. Simpson, Judge J. B. King, G. W. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 53 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon sets.. 3 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 24 | Gov. Island. 5 13 | Hell Gate.. 6 35

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco March 2, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Off Barbados, spoke schr. E. B. Conwell, from the South Atlantic, on a cruise; had 90 bbls. sperm oil; all well. The Captain reports speaking the bark Selah, (of Fairhaven,) about Nov. 25, 1868; Captain Stewart had died of fever; had 30 bbls. sperm oil since leaving Fayal. The brig Ellen Barnard was in Barbados in distress; had repaired, and would leave about March 20. The brig Pocahontas, Fischer, had put into Barbados Feb. 2; had sprung her mainmast; has refitted, and would leave about March 18; also reports the schr. Antartic ready for sea, with 200 bbls. oil; also brig F. H. Moore, (of Boston,) 35 bbls. oil; all well.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz 9th inst., Sisal 13th, and Havana 17th, with mdse. and 34 passengers F. Alexandre & Sons. For 48 hours from evening of 18th met with severe gales, E., S. E. and S., ending S. W., accompanied with heavy rains; from Hatteras, strong winds from N. and head seas; March 18, at 8 A. M., lat. 36 25, lon. 79 50, spoke steamship Mariposa, hence for New-Orleans; 21st, 5 P. M., Cape Henry bearing W. 60 miles, passed steamship Ladona, bound S. The C. of M. anchored inside Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock P. M. 22d, in a dense snow-storm.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall March 15, with treasure, mdse., mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Stratton Audley, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Calcutta 100 ds., with linseed, jute, &c., to A. L. Rowe & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, sighted St. Helena Feb. 92, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 22, in lon. 27 W. Jan. 3, Charles Walker, a passenger, a native of Scotland, jumped overboard during a temporary fit of insanity and was drowned. 23d inst., at 5 A. M., was driven ashore on the East Bank in a heavy E. S. E. gale; had been at anchor just outside the Bar, and lost one anchor and 90 fathoms of chain; was towed off at noon by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamers Yankee and Rescue, without sustaining any serious injury.

Ship New World, Champion, London and the Isle of Wight 29 ds., with mdse. and 143 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark James McCarty, Race, Montevideo 68 ds., with wool and hides to master. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds; had moderate weather the remainder of the passage.

Bark Eugenia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Rotterdam Jan. 18, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sjalland, (Dan.,) Schnecker, Corsoer, Den., 67 ds., with barley to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Arroyo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly and easterly gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, (of Venalhaven,) Lane, Para Feb. 22, with rubber and nuts to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferrif, Elizabethdort, for Portchester.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Elias Moore, DeGroot, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore, for Stonington.

Schr. Anna Watkins, Steele, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph & Sophia, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. James Robinson, Hawley, Virginia.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.

Schr. John Crookford, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Strout, Providence.

Schr. Breeze, Overton, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Bates, Brookhaven.

Schr. Phœbe, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgden, New-Haven.

Schr. Billow, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. J. B. White, Hix, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Thos. J. Owen, Silleck, Derby.

Schr. Dxpedite, Clark, Greenport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Branford.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Memento, Dodd, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Baltimore, for Norwich.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, for Hamburg; Kangaroo, Liverpool via Halifax; Virgo, Savannah; Charleston, Charleston; Albemarle, Norfolk; Volunteer, Philadelphia. Ship Midnight, San Francisco. Bark N. M. Haven, Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 23—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; ships Themis, London; Wealth of Nations and Helen Clinton, Liverpool; brigs Nazarine, Cienfuegos; M. C. Rosevelt, Pensacola; American Union, Smyrna; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; schrs. General Trinidad; Triton, Barbadof; Northern Light, Sagua.

CHARLESTON, March 23—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; schr. Mary A. Holt, Matanzas.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; schrs. Rachael Seaman and Magnolia, do.; Emma Graham and Annie Barton, Baltimore; J. H. Lockwood, Savannah; Clara, Philadelphia; Trade Wind, Wilmington, Del.; W. W. Godfrey, Providence; Flying Scud, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23—Arr. bark Kong Carl, from Baltimore for Londonderry.

Sld. steamer Kaffraria; ship Gorilla, from Norfolk for Liverpool; brigs E. M. Tuck, Philadelphia; Romance, from Philadelphia for St. Mark's.

SAVANNAH, March 23—Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; barks G. N. Covert, Montevideo; Magrette, Bremen; schr. J. S. Shindler, Cuba.

Arr. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Anna Lavinia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sanpers, from St. Marten's for Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of salt, was dismasted in a gale from N. W. March 7, in lat. 39 30, lon. 68, and was fallen in with by ship New World on the 17th in a sinking condition; the Captain and crew were brought to this City. The A. L. was five years old, 81 tons burden, and owned by Young, Kinney & Corning, of Yarmouth.

Spoken, &c.

Aldebaran—Dutch ship, 70 ds. from Sourabaya for Amsterdam, Jan. 31, lat. 34 01 S., lon. 17 37 E.

Bowfell—Br. ship, 28 ds. from Liverpool for Calcutta, Feb. 25, 28 miles S. of the equator, in lon. 26 41 W.

Clyde—Br. ship, 90 ds. from Madras for Liverpool, Feb. 11, lat. 16 31 S., lon. 5 01 W.

Deborah Soule—brig, 7 ds. from Boston for Havana, March 11, lat. 30, lon. 70.

Juliana—Span. bark, from Ylollo for Liverpool, Jan. 30, lat. 34 30 S., lon. 17 45 E.

Malacca—Br. ship, 50 ds. from Singapore for Liverpool, Feb. 1, lat. 32 23 S., lon. 15 04 E.

Spanish Main—Br. brig, from Demerara for Halifax, March 20, lat 40 12, lon. 67 50.

Tahiti—Russ. ship, from Liverpool for New-York, 63 ds. out, dismasted, with loss of bowsprit, maintop mast, mizzentopgallantmast, &c., March 9, lat. 37 48 N., lon. 73 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 2, schrs. Keokuk and Garland, for New-York in 5 ds.; C. F. Young, ldg. for Boston.

At Para, Feb. 22, schr. J. S. Morton, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The steamship City of Manchester, Captain Jones, which sailed from New York March 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

TO THOSE FURNISHING HOUSES
WITH
GAS FIXTURES.
HAVING ON HAND QUITE A STOCK OF GOODS OF OTHER MANUFACTURE THAN OUR OWN, WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO CLOSE IT OUT AT CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION ON THE COST.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
Among which, as
SPECIALTIES,
ARE
SPRING OVERCOATS,
CHEVIOT SUITS, &C.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
THE
Custom Department
Contains all the new styles of foreign and domestic goods, to be made to order for gentlemen's wear.
BOYS' CLOTHING READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.
We also offer job lots of ready-made clothing for cash, or on short approved credit.

GO TO THE
GREAT SALE OF
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING, GENTS' AND BOYS',
TO-MORROW, AT
BROKAW BROS.,
NO. 34 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Millinery Department.
We will open, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week, a new and fashionable selection of
Paris Spring and Summer Millinery,
at less than usual prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., cor. Chrystie-st.

CAN YOU TELL,
WHEN BUSINESS IS COMPARATIVELY DULL IN OTHER STORES, WHY
BASSFORD'S
MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
Cooper Institute, corner Astor-Place,
is crowded with ladies! Because he sells first-class goods, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, china, glass, cooking utensils, and all house-furnishing goods,
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.
DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
REAL LACE GOODS
CLOSING OUT at and under cost at the BROOKLYN LACE STORE, No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
C. W. RIECKS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 237, March 23, 1869.
27, 64, 30, 13, 37, 62, 49, 22, 53, 55, 76, 1, 78.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 238, March 23, 1869.
36, 44, 46, 35, 75, 56, 23, 57, 63, 34, 2, 24, 42, 7.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 261, March 23, 1869.
55, 22, 44, 73, 47, 74, 33, 32, 71, 63, 16, 20, 18.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 262, March 23, 1869.
16, 69, 35, 2, 36, 3, 64, 53, 8, 37, 56, 24, 14, 51.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOOK OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Cabinet—Amendment to the Constitution—Its Danger—Democratic Bolt in Indiana—Foreign Relations—Finances—Indians—Reconstruction.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, March 13, 1869.

Now, that public curiosity is satisfied about GRANT'S Cabinet, we may look around and see how things look, and what is the prospect ahead. When frequently asked what I thought about GRANT'S Cabinet, I refrained from all criticism till it was complete, which it obviously was not at the first appointments. I can now say that I like the second Cabinet much better than the first. Governor FISH is a great improvement on WASHBURNE, and BOUTWELL is a great improvement on STEWART. I don't mean in the way of business, but in weight before the country, and that is certainly a material point. STEWART was known only as a very rich merchant, loyal and generous; but who could show his qualifications as a statesman? And is there an office in the country which requires a statesman more than that of Secretary of the Treasury? The law of 1789 is clearly right. A man in extensive commercial business as Secretary of the Treasury, would be charged with every crime in the decalogue. BOUTWELL and FISH are well known to the country, while the great body of the people know nothing about HOAR and BORIE and CRESWELL. It seems odd yet to have a man as Attorney-General who has never been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court till he came on the other day? But these are "bygones." The Cabinet as it stands seems unobjectionable, and some members of it command the confidence of the country, and General GRANT had a right to make it. The first acts of GRANT demand the highest praise; his appointment of SHERIDAN, and men like him, in the South, his recall of JOHNSON'S pardons, his kicking out BINCKLEY, and others of that gang, have the ring of the true metal. He evidently means business, and business of the right kind. He means to get rid of rebel crimes and whisky frauds as quick as possible. He means to do just what JOHNSON did not do. He means to turn over a new leaf. Herein let me say one thing of JOHNSON'S Administration. It has been turned out for its political wrongs; but that was far from being the worst part of it. The worst part of it was its moral corruption. I am indebted to the TIMES for much of my information on the subject. On the 10th inst. you published the correspondence of the District-Attorney and the Attorney-General in the Fullerton case. Can anybody read that and justify the Attorney-General? Can anybody justify JOHNSON'S pardons? Can anybody tell, on the hypothesis that JOHNSON was a decent man, why he instinctively favored every convict, scoundrel and criminal in the County? But this also is "bygones." Let it go, and the stagnant pool of public corruption may, perhaps, be dried up in the sun, or purified by the air.

Let us now take a look forward. Just now there seems to be a political calm, and as indicated in New-Hampshire, for a short time the Democrats will seem inactive. But, I assure you, such is not the fact, and there are breakers ahead. You have seen the breaking up of the Indiana Legislature. The Democratic members will be reëlected, with the exception of one or two districts, which have been changed in their local boundaries. And what is to prevent their repeating the same operation, as long as it is necessary? My opinion has always been that what is called the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, cannot be adopted in either Ohio or Indiana, or probably Illinois. If I understand that amendment, it forces the States to admit Chinese as well as negroes to vote, and Hindoos if they shall come. Now I want to ask you in the TIMES: First, If it is right to admit Pagan Chinese and Hindoos to vote, if you could? Second, If you have a right to force upon any State, even by an amendment to the Constitution, a change in its fundamental structure, viz.: the members of the civil community? And third, How you propose to enforce that amendment on the States that reject the amendment? If the State of Ohio should reject that amendment, what can you do to enforce it? These are very serious questions, and if that amendment is to be carried into party issues, I thing the Republican Party has more to dread than at any time since its formation. I know that the great body of Republicans will support it; but sooner or later, if forced into party issues, it must come before the people, and what then? The amendment is not as strong as if it boldly said negro suffrage. But *nous verrons*. I live in the country, where, perhaps, our rural people are not so learned or so clear-headed as the conductors of great Metropolitan journals, who think the world can be regulated by amendments to the Constitution.

Next—what of our foreign relations? I hope and I believe GRANT will from first to last adopt the American policy—strict non-interference with all other countries, including islands of the sea; and hold all other nations (including England) to strict accountability for all their wrongs, whether of omission or commission. Let REVERDY JOHNSON be recalled just as fast as the letter can reach him, and let some man be sent who knows better than to make a foreign embassy a mere exhibition of epicurean appetites and rebel sympathies. Let the world know from the North to the South Pole that the great American Republic wants neither the land or the humiliation of any country, but demands and will have justice to herself and to all on this continent. We want peace with all the world, but peace on the principle of eternal justice, and on that alone can it be maintained.

The Finances—what? We have escaped the attempt to fix specie payments; escaped, in fact, all the numerous plans to pay debts by patent machinery. The great danger was that Congress should actually attempt something; but we have escaped that, and we have a prospect of financial peace for another year. Let the public credit be strengthened by SCHENCK'S bill; let the revenue be large enough and the expenses low enough to have an annual surplus, and when you have a surplus make a small annual reduction of the currency; and in a short time our notes will be nearly on the level with gold, and specie payments can be resumed at any moment. If the policy of Governor BOUTWELL can be known by what he has heretofore said, this is nearly what he will attempt to do. I think we are nearer specie payments, by the failure of schemes and the appointment of BOUTWELL, than we should have been if Congress had adopted any given plan.

The Indians—what? The appointment of Governor COX to the Interior Department is an excellent one, and so would have been that of Governor DENNISON. I hope COX will grasp the Indian question with a strong hand. It is a very simple thing—if it is treated with common honesty. The Indian is a savage; and a savage is a child in ignorance. Now, a child requires two things—to be treated honestly, that it may confide in you; and if it does wrong, to be promptly punished. The Indian Department *does neither*. Its personal interests are against doing either; because the longer the Indians can be treated fraudulently, in a condition of semi-peace, the more money the agents, contractors, sutlers and frontiersmen generally can make out of the suffering savages. We have treaties with more than seventy tribes of Indians, and we agree to pay them millions of dollars in this, that and the other kind of truck. Now, do you believe the Indians get half the value of these? I don't; and the Indians know they are cheated. Now, the savages cannot understand your apologies for delay; nor why you should wantonly and cruelly cheat them. Hence—a massacre of some frontier families; and then you send troops to kill them, and you have a Black-Kettle affair. It is true, if the savages murder frontier families, they must be punished, and the punishment must be prompt and severe; for you cannot deal with savages as you would with lambs. But the Indians are human beings, open to every human motive. Why do you cheat them? Why do you make them drunk with whisky, and cheat them out of all they get? Why do you present them with a Bible, accompanied with a rifle and a bottle of whisky? You say you have laws against selling whisky and trafficking with Indians. True, but why don't you enforce them? Why don't you hold your agents, contractors, teachers, &c., responsible for Indian drunkeness? Give the Indians lands to live on, honest men to deal with them, teachers to instruct them, and soldiers to punish them—then, if any of them can be saved, they will be; but, at any rate, the frontier will have peace. A good deal has been said how much better some people—WILLIAM PENN, for example—treated the Indians than others. But is there an Indian in Pennsylvania? Is there one in Ohio? Neither good or bad treatment will prevent the melting of the Indians. Savages must by the laws of nature and of God, disappear from the earth.

The reconstructed—what of them? They will soon be just like other people. The South is now engaged in making money, and that is a salve for every human woe. The whole foundation of the rebellion was money, and when the rebel people find they can make money without slaves or rebellions, they will be as peaceable as lambs. They will come on to Saratoga with gold chains, Pomp and Phillis, just as they used to—and if Pomp runs off, it will be a great satisfaction to know there is not a thousand dollars in his skin. Another Pomp will be ready to serve the high-falutin gentry, and the world will go on as before. *Nous verrons*.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS.

What the Publishers Promise for the Spring—New Juveniles from the Press of Lee & Shepard—The Offers of Fields, Osgood & Co.—What may be Expected from Roberts Brothers.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, March 19, 1869.

The Boston publishers are getting ready for Spring, and anticipating, in common with all other business people, a revival in trade in consequence of the change in the Administration at Washington and the prospects of peace all around, and a healthy state of affairs, are preparing quite a number of new things for publication, at once and during the coming half dozen weeks. What some of them promise I have ascertained, and here it is:

Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD have in preparation for early publication another lot of juveniles with taking titles and as taking contents. In the lot are three or four volumes by Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL—who is becoming as well known in literary as in moral reform circles—to form a series under the name of *Patty Gray's Visits to the Cotton Islands*, the first of which, *From Boston to Baltimore*, will be brought out early next month; another of SOPHIE MAY'S *Dotty Dimple Stories*, called *At School*, with illustrations by NAST; *Salt Water Dick*, an addition to the *Helping Hand Series*, by MAY MANNERING; a new and illustrated edition of YOUNG BISHOP'S *Thousand Mile Walk in South America*, which has become so popular; and a reprint of the famous English juvenile under the name of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, of which, it is said, fourteen thousand large editions have been sold across the water. Among the books just published by Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD are: *The General; or, Twelve Nights in a Hunter's Camp*, just the sort of book of adventure the boys like to read, and having a charm not possessed by all in its being a "true story" in every particular; and *Juliette; or, Now and Forever*, the fourth of Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE'S *Home Life Series*. A book for older thinkers in press, and promised for some time next month, is a volume of national sermons, speeches, addresses, and letters on slavery, making the history of slavery in this country from the passage of the Slave law to the Proclamation of Emancipation of President LINCOLN, by Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, the prominent Methodist editor and divine.

The Spring announcements of Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. have already been made, but not extensively published. They include: HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S new novel, *Old Town Folks*, which has been spoken of quiet frequently in the Press; *Our New Way Round the World*, by Mr. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes over the signature of "Carleton;" *Men, Women and Ghosts*, by Miss ELIZABETH S. PHELPS, who has gained considerable popularity by her singular and really beautiful books; *The Gates Ajar; Malbone, an Oldport Romance*, by Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, the scene of which is laid in Newport among cultivated Americans; a new book of poems, by EDMUND C. STEDMAN, and new editions of his two previously published volumes; *The Ring and the Book*, the second and concluding volume of BROWNING'S last poem; *The Ingham Papers*, a new volume of stories and sketches by that original man, Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE; the *Diary and Correspondence of Henry Crabbe Robinson*, from advanced sheets; a new edition of RICHARD H. DANA, JR.'S *Two Years Before the Mast*; a new country parson book, *Recreations; The Brownville Papers*, being the records of the Brownville Athletic Club, by Professor MOSES COIT TYLER, of the Michigan University; a revised and enlarged edition of PARTON'S *Life of Horace Greeley*; *Vacation Adventures in the Wilderness*, by Rev. WILLIAM H. H. MURRAY, the new pastor of our Park-street Church; *On the Wing*, an illustrated book for young sportsmen, and a diamond edition of OWEN MEREDITH'S *Lucile*. Of the books to be brought out by-and-by is a volume of J. T. TROWBRIDGE'S poems, including the "Vagabonds," and, in fact, all of his best. Mr. TROWBRIDGE is now in Washington getting up something for the boys and girls in the *Young Folks*.

The *Brownville Papers* is a collection of essays on some of the leading aspects of physical culture, written in a fresh and sparkling style, and from it I take at hap-hazard the following extract, which will give something of an idea of its good sense:

"It seems to me, Mr. HENRY, that the great peril of the American people in the near future is not from the unslaughtered serpent of secession, or from the drunkard at the White House, or from the dotard at the Foreign Office, or from Mormonism, or imperialism, or Irishism, or from any other ism, except the diabolism of dyspepsia, the anarchism of over-wearied nerves and lungs. Why, Sir, we have no enemy in America, or out of America, that can break our skulls; but we have one in our very midst that is quite able to soften our brains. There's a great deal of clatter in the Old World about our being on the verge of bankruptcy; but for my part, I do not feel half so anxious about the national bank as I do about the national belly. I do not know whether our currency be inflated too much, but I am very sure that our lungs are inflated too little. In my opinion, Mr. HENRY, it is not of so much consequence to us how many wives any old Mormon blackguard has, as it is how many blue devils our statesmen have, and our preachers, our editors, our lecturers. Since I have got back home I have heard a great deal of cant about encouraging domestic manufactures. Well, there is one description of domestic manufacture that it is high time we should begin to discourage, and that is the domestic manufacture of saleratus and whisky, of pie crust and sweetmeats and hot soda biscuit."

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS are famous, not for the quantity of books they publish, but for the quality. They have now nearly ready JOHN O'NEAL'S *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life*; the second and concluding part of Miss LOUISA M. ALCOTT'S *Little Women*, and W. STEWART TRENCH'S *Realities of Irish Life*, to form the fifth of the "Handy Volume" series of little books, which are becoming very popular. This book—the *Realities of Irish Life*—is the marked book of the season in England, and has been extensively reviewed by the English literary papers. I have seen the advanced sheets, and, from glancing through them, am convinced that the statement in the trade circular, that it is "an intensely interesting record of actual experience in Ireland, with descriptive anecdotes and exploits of the most astonishing nature," is all truth.

Mr. Emerson's Readings in Boston.

From the Springfield Republican, March 20.

This afternoon Mr. EMERSON will conclude his course of ten readings in English literature at Boston—an event which may seem unimportant to many, but deserving notice from all who value the highest intellectual pleasures. And when we say English literature, we do not mean ADDISON and IRVING, PRESCOTT and MACAULAY, SCOTT, Miss EDGEWORTH, and KEBLE'S *Christian Year*—but the great circle of English poetry, from CHAUCER to WALT WHITMAN, for it is from this chiefly that Mr. EMERSON has made his readings. He has gone outside this limit, to be sure, and has cited noble passages in the Scandinavian legends, and the Spanish Chronicle of the Cid, but the groundwork of his course has been that of which he is better qualified to speak than any man living—the poesy of the poets. Not merely their average bulk and substance, which, in most poets is of little value beyond their own time, but that spirit and essence of their genius, which alone preserves their fame, and which may be seen in a stanza or a line as well as in a big volume. This aroma of the English poets entirely escapes the ordinary critic, while it is the one thing which Mr. EMERSON perceives and communicates to those who have the good fortune to hear him. Add to this the loftiest appreciation of moral worth—of that spiritual quality in literature and in life which is to intellectual beauty what the atmosphere is to the rosy clouds of morning and eve—and a simple, manly elocution that borrows nothing from the stage, and yet is more thrilling than any theatrical recitation, however excellent, and you see some of the elements that have made these readings of the Concord poet the chief literary attraction of Boston during the past three months.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The National Steamship Company of Delaware.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Commerce," in his communication of this morning, asserts that the bill of the above-named Company, which he criticised so severely some time since, has *not* been amended, (as I asserted it had been,) but has been presented to the present Congress in precisely the same shape it was presented to the last Congress. I am authorized by the authors of the bill to state positively that *it was amended* in committee of the last Congress, and that its presentation to the present Congress, either in its original shape or as amended, was *wholly unauthorized by them*. It was presented by Senator CONKLING, of New-York, March 5, in the regular routine of turning over to the Forty-first Congress the unfinished business of the Fortieth Congress. In looking over his memoranda, he found this bill, with numerous others, classed as unfinished business, and accordingly submitted it in the same manner as he did the others. The persons interested in the bill were not consulted, and had no wish to have this bill presented at present. When matters at Washington shall have resumed their normal condition, and Congress shall be prepared to consider such measures, the proposition of the National Steamship Company will be submitted in an open, honest manner, and Congress called upon to decide to what extent they desire to "plunder the Treasury." There are several other bills for the organization of American steamship lines for the purpose of carrying our mails under our own flag, and it is to be hoped that each will secure its fair share of attention, and that the one which offers the most liberal terms and the best guarantee of good faith will be accepted. The National Company is perfectly willing to take its chances among them all upon this basis, and in the hope that some one will succeed I trust "Commerce" will agree with

NAVIGATOR.

The Mercantile Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mercantile Library Association has, as its chief object, the benefit of that large class of young men who, unknown and friendless, come to this City for employment. Many of these, commencing their business life on salaries barely sufficient for a mere support, are crowded together in lodging-houses, (two or three in a single room,) where they have none of the beneficent influences or wholesome restraints of home life. On holidays they are especially unfortunate, in that, released from their usual engagements, they are almost of necessity driven into the streets to seek for occupation for their leisure hours. To meet this want in their lives is a subject of anxiety to many thoughtful citizens, and an attempt is now made, as one step toward a solution of the difficulty, to have the reading-room of the Library opened on *all* holidays, that the attraction of pleasant rooms and the opportunity of profitable occupation may invite them away from the temptations that would otherwise surround them.

The following paper has been prepared, to which the signatures of members of the Mercantile Library and of stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association are invited:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association:

The undersigned, impressed with the necessity of affording to the young men of this City, members of the Mercantile Library Association, the opportunity of spending their leisure hours where they may have the advantages of moral and intellectual improvement, and where they may be free from the temptations of vice, request that the reading-room of the Library be opened on all holidays (including Sundays) from 2 to 10 P. M.

This request is already signed by Thomas Hitchcock, Abram S. Hewitt, E. L. Youmans, F. C. Bowman, Chas. P. Daly, John H. Gourlie, Isaac H. Bailey, Willard L. Felt, Theo. F. Allen, J. A. Roosevelt, D. Van Nostrand, E. Terry, and others.

Through the courtesy of Mr. DAVID G. FRANCIS, this request is placed in his book store in the Library building, on Astor-place, where those interested are invited to add their names.

C. C.

The New-York Law Institute—The Proposed Statue to Jas. T. Brady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have announced that the New-York Law Institute had resolved to order a marble bust of its late President, JAMES T. BRADY. The idea is an excellent one, but would it not be well for the members to bestir themselves a little about obtaining a suitable place of deposit for such a treasure? Years ago the Institute nearly lost its entire collection by the burning of the old Court-house in the Park. Afterward it occupied one floor of a building in Chambers-street, where another fire occurred, which destroyed a costly bust of Chancellor KENT, and several portraits of eminent jurists, besides damaging the law books. Driven from these quarters, it found refuge in a dilapidated old building on Reade-street, in the rear of the United States Court-house. So soon as the General Governmen vacates those premises, which will be in a short time, the Institute must pull up stakes again and pitch its tent elsewhere.

Now, manifestly this is all wrong. So large and valuable a library ought not to go begging for an abiding place; nor should its safety be imperiled, because once destroyed it could not easily be replaced. Many of the legal works are out of print and cannot be duplicated. Persons out of the profession hardly realize how important this library is to the administration of justice in New-York. Not only is it in constant use by the lawyers, but the Judges resort to it for the examination of authorities, and the books are carried every day to the various court-rooms for purposes of citation.

Would not the City corporation give the Law Institute land enough in the Park for the erection of a suitable fire-proof building? Probably the National and State Governments, whose officers use the library gratuitously, would contribute something toward the fund. Members of the Bar would aid it according to their means. They are fond of quoting that saying of Lord BACON, "Every man owes something to his profession." Why has it not occurred to some wealthy lawyer (and there are a few such) to endow permanently this useful institution, and thus erect a monument for himself as lasting as the books within its walls?

BLACKSTONE.

The Tendency of the Velocipede to Produce Rupture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The velocipede, if used with discretion, is capable of furnishing a great amount of healthful amusement. There is, however, danger of "running the thing into the ground," and if used without proper judgment it may do very great harm.

As this invention is at present producing such a *furor* in fashionable and sporting circles, and in all probability will continue to do so until the whole community, when the elements permit, will be seen on wheels, wending their graceful courses hither and thither, in town as well as in country, it behooves us to examine into what will be the probable, if not the inevitable consequences of its use.

The present article will relate to the tendency of the velocipede to produce rupture, or hernia.

The frequency of this accident is far greater than is generally supposed. Some assert that every ten persons in 100 of the whole population of the globe are ruptured. Others, one in seventeen. Others again estimate at a much higher rate, or a much lower. It is sufficient for us to know that rupture is very frequent. Indeed, it is a common remark with Professors of Surgery that nearly every quack in existence has invented a peculiar kind of truss which, if used long enough, is "sure to cure—or no pay." The archives of the Patent Office groan with this species of industial production.

The causes of hernia are almost as numerous as the varieties of trusses. For the sake of convenience, authors have divided them into two grand classes, viz.: Predisposing and exciting. The predisposing cause, according to DRUITT, is a weakness of the parieties or walls of the abdomen, produced in various ways. Some parts of the parieties are naturally weaker than others, or they may be weak from malformation, or congenital deficiency, and again from injury, or disease, or from distention.

The second class, denominated exciting causes, are those which we have to deal with at present. They may be defined compressions of the viscera by the surrounding muscles. Hence, continues our author, hernia is so frequent a result of violent bodily exertion as lifting heavy weights and the like, especially if the person has been weakened by previous illness.

A complete discussion of this subject would involve a thorough review of the anatomy of the hernial region. It is sufficient simply to state that there are certain spaces more or less perfectly closed, through which a hernia protrudes, whenever the causes above referred to are in operation. And the liability to rupture, other things being equal, is in the exact ratio to the exertions and the position of the individual.

Let us now apply these remarks to the famous bicycle.

It has been so fully and frequently described that only a few words are needed in this connection. We have two wheels connected by a rod running over both, a seat resting upon this connection. Another rod with crossbar attached to guide; two stirrups, one on either side of the front wheel, by which the machine is propelled. With the necessary mountings and appliances, we have a velocipede.

The operator sits with his feet in the proper places; legs at a variable angle with the body, the latter being slightly bent forward; the hands on the crossbar. Thus he sits, his limbs moving downward, upward, forward, backward, using slight exertion on a level, little descending a hill, and very much in ascending.

And what now is the condition of things? All those muscles which, when the body is in one straight line, were tense, now become relaxed. The hernial rings and canals are somewhat open, and while thus open, let the viscera be slightly or powerfully pressed upon, as will be the case when the machine is in motion, by the action of the abdominal muscles, which are accessories to those of the legs, in a vast majority of cases the hernial tumor will appear. If the victim does not understand his case, or if a surgeon is not convenient, the state of affairs is indeed alarming, and even if it is reduced, unless the proper precautions be taken, the tumor will reappear.

Not only the relaxed condition of the abdominal rings, and the force exerted by the external abdominal muscles, but that powerful internal muscle, the diaphragm, is lending its aid to the other causes in the production of hernia.

Now, in view of these facts, what is to be done? Shall we discard the velocipede as detrimental to health and even life? It is not our intention to become an alarmist, nor to prejudice the people against this most delightful modernized relic of ancient times; nor even to send the whole community of velocipedists to the nearest doctor to be examined. We simply wish to point out the great danger which lies in the wake of its too violent use. For it must be apparent to all that there is danger, not only to those who have never been ruptured, but are predisposed from the formation, or rather lack of formation, of their bodies, but also those who have been ruptured and are now cured. Here, then, is a tendency to the reformation of the tumor. And what shall we say of those who are already ruptured? The least exertion may cause the tumor to appear, inasmuch as there is formed a passage already, and especially since the pad is constantly liable to become misplaced.

The moral of this article is: Let those who are liable to rupture be careful not to exert themselves too violently, and those who are already ruptured never venture upon the velocipede without careful and proper precautions.

WEST FARMS, N. Y., March 20, 1869. M. D.

The Kindling-Wood Business—How it is Conducted.

There are at present in this City and Brooklyn about sixty wood-yards, where the business of sawing and splitting wood is carried on, and which furnish the inhabitants of the two cities with their kindling-wood.

The largest quantity of the pine wood received here is furnished by the State of Virginia, particularly that portion of the State which is watered by the James and York Rivers. Delaware and Maryland send a large quota, but they are not so prolific in the production of pine as the first-named State.

The State of Georgia grows a great deal of pine wood, but it is not in as great demand, nor does it command the ready sale that the wood does that is raised in the States of Virginia and Maryland, as it contains too much pitch, which, when the wood is used for fuel, causes a very thick black smoke to arise from it, which blackens the housewife's culinary utensils and clogs up the flues of the stove. Hence, for burning purposes, "Old Virginia" pine has the preference.

In some instances large dealers and speculators buy up large tracts of land covered with pine forests, and, after cutting it down, the wood is placed on board of schooners and brought to this City, where the consignees dispose of it to the smaller dealers. The heaviest shipments are made in the Fall of the year, at which time it is no uncommon thing to see a fleet of fifty or sixty schooners laden with pine, anchored off the Jersey Flats, the headquarters for them on their arrival at this port.

A great deal of the wood, on its arrival at the yards, is cut up into kindling size, ranging from two and a half to eight and nine inches in length. The wood which is cut into pieces from two and a half to four inches in length, is tied up into small bundles, which are sold to the retail grocery dealers. The longer pieces are sold by the box, twelve of which boxes, when honestly filled, hold an ordinary load of wood.

There are some dealers who buy the wood already split at the yard, and peddle it about the City in their own wagons. Many of them have become so expert at the packing process that they manage to make half a load of split wood fill up twelve boxes, so as to deceive any one who does not take the trouble to examine the contents and to see how the wood is packed. These unprincipled dealers do not hesitate, when filling their boxes, to so arrange the sticks at the bottom that they form a kind of network, after which they fill up the box; and to those who are not up to the dodge they present the appearance of well-filled boxes, standing any amount of "shaking down." It therefore behooves those who buy their wood by the box, from the peddlers, to stand by and see that the packages are honestly made up, otherwise they run the risk of being grossly swindled.

There are three ordinary loads in a cord of wood, and when wood is bought at the yard by the cord, as a great deal of it is, it is cut into as many lengths as desired, at a charge of $1 50 a cord, the number of lengths making no difference, as it is sawed by steam-power; whereas the charge when sawed by hand, using a buck-saw, is $1 50 a load.

Boys from ten to fifteen years of age are employed at the yards to tie up the wood into bundles, for which they are paid twenty-five cents per 100 bundles. A smart boy can tie up on an average, 600 a day, which enables him to make very fair wages.

A small machine is used which answers the double purpose of guaging the size of and tightening the bundle. The machine consists of a rod of curved iron about a quarter of an inch in diameter, which extends above the bench, into which the pieces of wood are placed, and when this is filled, the boy places his foot on a lever below the bench, which is attached to the hoops encircling the wood, and by bearing his weight on it, causes the hoop to press the wood closely together.

There are about 800 bundles of wood in a cord, and the present price per bundle, four cents when bought singly, foots up the snug little sum of $32 per cord. When bought at the yard by the cord the price ranges from $14 to $16. Poor people who are forced to buy their wood by the bundle are compelled to pay twice as much for it as the wealthy.

There is very little hard wood used for fuel, lighter wood being preferable, as it burns more readily. The hard wood is used principally for making mallets, wedges, &c.

A Son Murders His Father and Shoots an Old Man Seventy Years of Age.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Sun, March 7.

Last Saturday our community was thrown into an intense excitement by the murder of JOHN R. KEY and the shooting of MOSES GIVENS, about a mile from this city. The killing was done by young JOHN KEY, a son to the murdered man, with a pistol, in the afternoon. The scene of the tragedy was the house of JOHN R. KEY, at present rented and occupied by Mr. MOSES GIVENS, and the circumstances connected with it, as near as we can learn, are these:

On Saturday Mr. JOHN R. KEY had been down in the city, and, having but one good leg, was driven out of Mr. GIVENS' where he was boarding, by his son DICKEY in a buggy. When they reached their destination, JOHN met them and held the horse, while DICK helped his father from the buggy. Mr. KEY made his way into the house, and took a seat in the sitting-room, where there were five or six ladies, some of whom belonged to the family of Mr. GIVENS, the others being visitors. He had not been long in the house before JOHN came and peeped in at the door, and quickly withdrew, returning rapidly with a pistol in his hand, with which he commenced firing on his father. The first shot missed its aim, when Mr. KEY raised up, threw up his hands imploringly, and exclaimed, "JOHN, don't shoot me. Oh, my God!" The second shot was fired as he uttered these words, and took effect in the forehead of Mr. KEY, who fell to the floor, with the blood and brains oozing from the wound, and almost immediately expired. Old Mr. GIVENS had gone to the coal-house for a bucket of coal, and was returning when he heard the firing. He opened the door to enter the room, when JOHN KEY turned and fired upon him, shooting him in the forehead just at the edge of the hair. He fell to the floor, and the murderer fired another shot at him, which missed him.

After completing his work of blood, the murderer left the house and came to this city. He went to the house of Hon. HARRISON TAYLOR, and told him what he had done, when that gentlemen told him to come with him, and he took JOHN KEY and delivered him up to Marshal LUMAN.

After a lengthy examination, JOHN KEY was ordered to be returned to jail, and DICK was remanded to the care of the Marshal, to await a further examination in his case. JOHN KEY will be tried for murder in the first degree, at the April Term of the Circuit Court.

JOHN R. KEY was buried Sunday afternoon. Mr. GIVENS is still alive, but with but slim hopes entertained of his recovery. JOHN R. KEY was an old, gray-headed man, the father of a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. GIVENS is a highly-respected citizen, aged seventy years, and the head of an interesting and respected family.

The cause of the murder is generally supposed to have sprung out of some family disagreements. The old gentleman had broken up housekeeping, and rented his farm to Mr. GIVENS, to which the boys, JOHN and DICK, very seriously and indignantly objected. They wanted the father to keep the farm and let them cultivate it, and sought by various threats to compel him to do so. He would not comply with their wishes, and they quarreled frequently. One year's lease had just expired and the evening of the murder was set apart by Messrs. KEY and GIVEN to reduce to writing the contract for another year. To prevent this was the shooting and murdering done.

Reform in Yale College.

The students at Yale have taken it into their own hands to put a stop to the disturbances and outrages which have for many years given to the College a bad name. Several freshmen were recently suspended for "rushing," and their classmates, to get them back, sent the following petition to the Faculty:

Whereas, Several members of Freshman Class of this College have been suspended for participation in what is known as a Banger Rush, and whereas, such disturbances are in the opinion of this class productive of disorder and ill-feeling;

Therefore, We, the members of the Class of '72, do pledge, upon our word and honor, to abstain from all such disturbances,—namely, all banger and street rushes,—during the remainder of our Freshman year; and we do further pledge that during our Sophomore year we will abstain from all banger and street rushes, and from hazing in any form, including hat-stealing, violating or maltreating either the persons or property of Freshmen, or dictating what they shall or shall not wear or carry. And we do pledge that we will use our influence, as a class, to discountenance the same.

We have taken these measures in the hope that the Faculty will revoke the penalty imposed upon—(the names of the parties suspended.)

We the undersigned do solemnly promise to observe the above pledge, as we value our individual honor and the honor of the class.

This paper was signed by all but one or two of the class, and the Faculty granted the petition by an unanimous vote. The idea originated in the class, and, with individual exceptions, the Faculty knew nothing of it till the petition was handed in.

The Springfield Armorers—Petition to the President.

From the Springfield Republican, March 20.

President GRANT has surely "enough on his mind." The ordinary cares of his office are sufficiently onerous, let alone the constant besiegement to which he is subjected by the hungry horde of office-seekers. We hope, nevertheless, that he will find time to consider and act upon the petition from the armorers of Springfield, which they have sent to him this week in the hands of Mr. E. W. CLARKE, one of their number. It is a brief presentation of their case, but a conclusive one. They did not ask the eight-hour law from Congress, but, now that it is a law, why should they be virtually debarred from receiving its benefits? The petition states that at eighteen out of twenty-one of the ordnance posts, the workmen obtain a full day's pay for eight hours' work, in conformity with the evident intention of Congress in enacting the law; but the Springfield armory has the misfortune to be one of the exceptional three. In this connection the armorers quote very aptly the declaration of the President in his inaugural, that "the laws are to govern all alike." They only ask the benefits which Government employes generally enjoy. We understand that this movement of the armorers to obtain from the highest authority what the laws allow them receives the cordial private approval of Col. BENTON, the Commandant of the post, although military punctilio will not permit him to formally indorse the petition. This has been done, however, by Mayor WINCHESTER, and the names of all our prominent citizens could have been obtained if necessary.

Crop Prospects in Southwestern Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, March 17.

A Dougherty County planter called to see us yesterday. He reports the condition of the country in a most favorable light. The corn crop is planted and in many fields an inch or two high. The grounds are all prepared to receive the cotton seed, and in about fifteen days the work of planting will commence. Never were the lands in better state of preparation at this season of the year. The freedmen have worked steadily and better than they have ever done since the days of slavery—fully realizing the fact that labor is the condition of existence. But he remarked with a shrug, "We have one-third less hands this than last year."

To the question what has become of them, he replied: "The railroads have employed several thousand; others have gone to States from whence they were brought before and during the war; and many have obtained little patches and are farming on their own hook. The old ones," he continued, "are rapidly dying out. The rate of mortality and increase is painfully disproportionate to a planter who closely studies the future of our country. No one has as yet suggested the remedy, or at least a practical one."

Extraordinary Preservation from Death.

A letter from Captain WILLARD, of the schooner *Georgie Deering*, received in Portland, Me., says that on the 10th instant the schooner was scudding under bare poles in a heavy gale, about twenty miles off Cape Hatteras, when a tremendous sea came over the quarter, breaking in two the main boom, which had the mainsail furled to it, and at the same time carrying over with it Captain WILLARD, his second mate, HARRISON H. COBB; J. H. WHEELER, cook, and a seaman named A. O. MITCHELL. The breaking of the boom freed some running rigging, and the sea that carried the men out also took with it the main peak down-haul, which, coming within reach of Captain WILLARD, he was fortunate enough to grasp and hold on to. For about ten minutes did he tow astern of the vessel with only that slight hold on life when the schooner hove to, and he was able to regain the deck. The mate, cook and seamen were not seen after they went out with the wave.

The New Ticket in Virginia.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee—Messrs. GILMER and LEWELLEN—have communicated through the Richmond *Whig* an address to the people of Virginia relative to the independent nominations recently made, and the platform on which they stand. They present themselves as an Administration party, and their ticket as the ticket of the Administration and the people. The platform is as follows:

"Peace and good will among men.

The prosperity and happiness of all the people.

Unity of purpose and combination of strength to build up our State and develop her inexhaustible resources.

Consolidation and concentration.

The removal of political disabilities.

The striking from the Constitution the test-oath and the county organization.

The unity of States and the glory of the Union.

The equality of all men before the law, and the equal protection of all, of whatever color or previous condition in life.

True allegiance and loyalty to the Government."

Arrest of an Embezzler of Church Funds in Detroit.

From the Detroit Advertiser, March 19.

Yesterday Detective STADLER arrested, in this city, a man named JOHN F. REIMEIER, of Cincinnati, who is charged with embezzlement and forgery. He was turned over to the custody of Officer KAISER of that city, who started home with his prisoner last night. REIMEIER for ten years past occupied the position, as we are informed, of treasurer of a church society called the "Evangelic St. Paulus Association," and the organization had accumulated $6,000 which was to have been used in partially liquidating an indebtedness on the church edifice, which is on the corner of Fifteenth and Race streets. This sum the prisoner held in his possession, and it appears went out upon a collecting tour to increase the amount of funds. He gave the Society's notes, signed by the President and Secretary, to different persons, by which means he raised $3,800. This amount, together with the $6,000 before mentioned, he placed in his pocket, and on the 20th of December last he quitted Cincinnati for some more congenial locality. Signing other people's names to documents is called forgery in Cincinnati, hence the place became quite warm for the forger. REMEIER seems to have traveled over a great deal of country, and to have been tracked to different points, but without success until he reached Detroit. Here he engaged in a cabinet shop, and was industriously pursuing his avocation when he was gently reminded by the officers of the law that he was wanted. He made no opposition to returning to Cincinnati, in fact rather liked going, and coolly remarked that he was pressed for money, otherwise he should have returned to his family several days since. He started on the evening train in company with Officer KAISER.

Political Items.

A Concord dispatch reports that there is a movement on foot in New-Hampshire for the formation of a new political organization in that State, to include as many conservative members of the Republican Party and liberal members of the Democratic Party as possible. The matter, this dispatch says, is now in the hands of twenty prominent men, ten of whom are Republicans, and ten Democrats. Private meetings have been held by them, and it is said the whole scheme will be made public in June next.

Ex-Postmaster-General REAGAN, of the late rebel Confederacy, has written a letter, dated March 9, to the people of Texas, urging them not to identify themselves with the Democratic Party. He expresses the hope that they will take no action, as partisans, on the subject of the adoption of the new Constitution, and that they will hold no convention to nominate a Democratic State ticket. He says:

"If I could control the course to be pursued, and moderate Democrats and moderate Republicans would unite in the common object for the general good, I would gladly see them put forward candidates partly of both parties, but all eligible under the Reconstruction laws and the Fourteenth Amendment. And, for the present election, I would let the organization of the Democratic Party remain in abeyance, each member of it taking the course which might satisfy his own judgment in voting for or against the Constitution, and for candidates in this election."

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks the independent Republican movement in Virginia a most natural consequence of the break-up of the Republican Convention, and, moreover, a highly desirable result of it. Its success, the *Advertiser* adds, shows that the Republicans of Virginia are not all willing to obstruct reconstruction, "as the majority of them have shown themselves to be."

There are nine important offices to be filled at the election in Connecticut in April. Of the Democratic candidates for these the Hartford *Courant* has this to say: "Of the five Democratic candidates for State officers, two at least, PEASE and MOSELEY, voted for impartial suffrage in 1865, and of their four candidates for Congress, two at least, DIXON and BABCOCK, did the same thing."

One branch of the Delaware Legislature has adopted resolutions providing for a convention of delegates from the Peninsula east of Chesapeake Bay, to advise upon the question of forming a new State, to be composed of Delaware, nine counties of Maryland and two counties of Virginia. It is proposed to hold the convention on the first Wednesday in May. The concurrence of the other branch of the Delaware Legislature is promised.

THE STATE CANALS.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange—Resolutions in Favor of Enlarging and Improving the Canals.

A meeting was called yesterday at the Produce Exchange for the purpose of taking measures to effect an enlargement of the State Canals, and to induce greater economy in their management. Colonel EDWARD HINCKEN, President of the Exchange Board, took the chair, and Mr. ROBERT HERRICK acted as Secretary. Mr. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and of its Finance and Canal Committees, was introduced, who said he was glad to find at least one commercial body in this City interested in the canal question. The Chamber of Commerce, he had found, was apparently occupied exclusively with the improvement of Hell Gate and the return to specie payments. He then gave a history of the inception and construction of the Erie Canal, and complimented the sagacity and foresight of CLINTON, MORRIS and FULTON, its principal projectors, who were citizens of this City, and it was to this City that the canal must look, practically, for its improvement. We had reached a crisis in our manner of dealing with the canal system, which, wisely availed of, would insure New-York the commercial supremacy not only of the continent but of the world. Our water communication was the real basis of our intercourse between the interior and the seaboard. We have had practical proof, even under the past wretched system of management, of the immense revenue to be derived from the canals and their great superiority in point of economy as a means of competition with railroads. During the period when navigation becomes closed the people had experienced the costliness of railroad monopoly, and what it would be were canal opposition set aside. The State, the speaker said, had done little or nothing for canals since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, and the late Constitutional Convention was by no means friendly to them. It had refused to introduced into the proposed Constitution a provision conceding to the State Legislature the right to raise a loan for the furtherance of canal enlargement on the pledge of the canal revenues. Mr. JAY GOULD had said that if the Legislature conceded to him the power, he would make railroads do the work of the country, and supersede canals altogether. Sir MORTON PETO had spoken in a similar strain in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Something must be done, the speaker said, to protect our great water series of public works. The cost of transportation could be reduced two-thirds, under proper management. An amendment to the Constitution could be probably obtained without much difficulty, as the political power of the canal regions was great. There was a village along the banks at an average of every three miles. Sixteen years ago the capacity of a canal-boat was only 60 tons. Since the enlargement it had been increased to 225 tons, with an immense complement of economy and revenue, and an additional extension would induce still larger boats and a ratio of corresponding advantages. The New-York canal system during the past seven years had furnished a revenue of $3,000,000 per annum, independently of stealings, and could be immensely enlarged. The canal property was worth from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, and, if put up at auction, would be purchased gladly by the railroad companies for $100,000,000. The Northwest was anxious to open the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals by a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and, if the New-York canals were enlarged, they would serve in a great measure for the conveyance of Northwestern produce, and render the two Canadian water courses less desired.

Colonel HINCKEN, in a short address, alluded to the Erie Canal as being a main cause of the vast growth of New-York City, and corroborated the assertions of Mr. HATCH. The following resolutions were then read:

The people of the State of New-York still regard, with just pride, their magnificent system of canals, and that reform in their management and improvement in their capacity are imperatively demanded by the strongest considerations of political, State and national economy.

It is the duty of the Legislature of this State to propose an amendment to the Constitution which shall give it authority to borrow upon the pledge of the Canal revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to improve our canals in their maximum capacity for transportation, in order to prevent diversion of their trade by competing routes, and save them from those now threatened gigantic rivalries sustained by national aid.

That the Legislature be requested at the same time to authorize the appointment of a Board of five engineers, or three engineers and two civilians, whose duty shall be to investigate the present condition of our canals for transportation, and to report at the next Legislature the most feasible plan to improve them.

That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the Assembly, with a request that they present them to those bodies.

That the Secretary transmit copies of the above resolutions to the Presidents of each Board of Trade in the State, with a request that they coöperate in a general movement to accomplish the objects expressed in them.

It was also resolved to draft an address to accompany these resolutions, and, after a vote of thanks, proposed by Gen. HIRAM B. WALBRIDGE, to Mr. HATCH, for his able and exhaustive exposition of the canal policy, the meeting adjourned.

The Cuban Insurrection—Aid for the Insurgents.

Yesterday afternoon the "Ladies' Patriotic Junta, of New-York," met at their central rendezvous, No. 139 West Twentieth-street, and received a committee of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. P. VALIENTE, ALFARO and FERNANDEZ, of the gentleman's "Junta," who were appointed by His Excellency, Senor MORALES LEMUS, the Ambassador from the Provisional Cuban Government to the United States, and who is now in Washington. This visit and reception was for the purpose of a mutual conference in relation to the disposition of the funds that have lately been collected for the relief of the Cuban patriots. The proceedings of the session are not made public, but are said to have been marked with a spirit of entire unanimity and great enthusiasm. Intelligence of the reading of their public appeal for aid, sent on Saturday and given out in the principal churches in Washington and elsewhere on Sunday, fills their hearts with the most happy assurances of sympathy and help from the Christian people of this nation.

Fresh news from the seat of war also cheered them—tidings of an encouraging nature from husbands, brothers and friends, who are in the heat of the strife. The Sub-committee on Concerts are arranging for a tour of the professional artists who have volunteered for that purpose. They will probably sing in the principal cities between Boston and Washington. Independently of those, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has generously tendered her services gratuitously, and the Committee will probably arrange for a concert or opera for her at an early day. Other agencies of a similar nature will be operated in behalf of the same patriotic purpose. The grand concert at Steinway Hall, next Sunday evening, will probably be a great success.

The call for a public meeting in this City in aid of the Cubans will undoubtedly result in a most emphatic expression of the public sympathy. From the private interest already manifested by many of the distinguished citizens who are signers of that call, it may be certain that their public efforts will not prove barren. There is no question as to the popular sympathy in this matter. Half a day's tour among the public places of resort—hotels, saloons, offices and public vehicles—will convince the mind on this point. An Ex-Brigadier-General (one of SHERIDAN'S men) yesterday declared in the Astor House that he could raise ten thousand men in a week in this City for the Cuban patriot army if the *Alabama* question was not in the way. It is positively known that within the last ten days an immense amount of war material has gone to Cuba, and that within the last thirty-six hours three fine vessels, one of them a swift steamer, have sailed for Cuba, with large shipments of the most superior arms of various kinds that can be purchased. A few days may suffice to astonish the outside world as to what is being done by the Cuban patriots on their "beautiful isle."

THE WOLFF MALPRACTICE CASE

Testimony of the Husband of Deceased—The Examination to be Continued.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday continued the investigation in the case of Dr. GABRIEL J. WOLFF, No. 251 East Tenth-street, who is charged with malpractice upon the person of Mrs. MAGDALENA PHILIPPI, who died on the 16th inst., under suspicious circumstances, at her residence in Sixty-third-street, near Second-avenue. It will be remembered that in consequence of developments of the *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. JOHN BEACH and TERRY, Coroner ROLLINS issued his warrant for Dr. WOLFF, who was arrested the same night by Officer DUNLOP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and has since been confined in the Tombs.

George Philippi, husband of the deceased woman, was the first witness examined, and testified that his wife was in her usual health up to Thursday morning, the 11th inst., when she went out and said she was going to see a doctor; Thursday evening she went out again, without saying where she was going, and returned in about two hours; witness asked her how she felt, to which she made no reply; but to a repetition of the question she said she felt "awful bad," and would have to go to bed; this had occurred in the saloon of witness, which is near his residence; she then went home, and witness did not see her until after midnight, when he went home and found her in bed, and no better than she had been early in the evening; the next morning deceased had not improved, and she remarked to witness that she was sorry she had done it, and then confessed that she had taken medicine to produce abortion on the advice of Dr. Wolff; the witness described the progress of her illness and her death; before her death Dr. Dieffenbach was called, who came, and, after an examination, ordered some powders and a mustard plaster over the stomach; Wolff came in while Dr. Dieffenbach was there; the powders last prescribed remained down, but nevertheless the patient grew worse; during Sunday or Monday patient said Dr. Wolff had killed her; Dr. Dieffenbach again called Monday evening and prescribed some medicine, which, being administered, the patient retained some twenty minutes; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night Dr. Dieffenbach was again called, and ordered some pills, three of which being given were retained by the patient about half an hour; during this night patient said as soon as she got better she would go down and settle with Wolff or be revenged upon him; about half past five o'clock next morning she called for coffee and cakes, taking half a cup of coffee and a mouthful of cake, which she kept down; at half past eight o'clock she died. The witness gave other testimony tending to incriminate Wolff, but unfit for publication.

Sophia Artleib, No. 930 Third-avenue, testified to being acquainted with the deceased for more than a year, and that when she heard her complain of loss of blood witness recommended her to go to Dr. Wolff for relief, and gave her directions where to find him; witnessed denied that deceased had informed her that she was *enciente*, or that she was aware of the fact; Wolff did not inform witness that deceased was in such condition.

After the examination of this witness, Coroner ROLLINS adjourned the case until this morning at 11 o'clock, and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice.

Inspector DILKS, yesterday morning, received a dispatch at Police Headquarters from Detectives TAGGART and SMITH, of Philadelphia, stating that they arrested WILLIAM POOLE *alias* Jaconet, who is charged with having murderously assaulted KATE TINGLE *alias* Carter, at No. 158 West Broadway. It will be recollected that Coroner FLYNN took the *ante-mortem* statement of the woman, when it appeared that she had been living with POOLE as his mistress, and on the night of the 1st instant attended a ball in Laurens-street despite his remonstrance. About 2 o'clock in the morning, after she had returned home and gone to bed, she was awakened by a noise in the room, and saw POOLE entering her room, when he immediately assaulted her with an axe, fracturing her skull, and also struck her with a stone, fracturing her arm. POOLE escaped from the building, and fleeing from the City remained at large until arrested as stated. Yesterday afternoon Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, went to Philadelphia to bring the prisoner to this City to be tried for his crime. Owing to the extraordinary vitality of the woman he assaulted, his offense has proved to be nothing more than felonious assault, as the woman has been discharged from Bellevue Hospital as convalescent.

A Bear in the District-Attorney's Office.

The huge bear which has been led about the streets recently by an Italian, and which had, before coming to this country, been led about Europe for twelve years or more, has at length attracted and aroused the sympathies of Mr. BERGH. The man and bear were yesterday brought before the Grand Jury, with a view to obtaining an indictment against the keeper for cruelty, because he led the bear by a ring in the nose. Making all due allowance for District-Attorney HUTCHINGS' excitement, his account of what took place in the office is sufficiently remarkable. He says the bear came in smiling, recognized him immediately as the champion of injured people, shook hands with him, sat down in a chair, listened to the affidavit, signed it, kissed the book, thanked Mr. HUTCHINGS for his courtesy, addressing him as "My learned friend," and meeting a needy-looking reporter on his way out, offered him a new hat. If the Grand Jury bring in an indictment, the case must be an interesting one. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER is engaged for the defence.

Sale of Rare Books.

A valuable collection of books on America is to be sold by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., to-day, (Wednesday.) Among them are many early French and German travels in this country, also a fine copy of RAMSAY'S *History of the Revolution in South Carolina*, and of PONCHOT'S *Memoires sur la derniere Gurre de l'Amerique entre la France et l'Angleterre*, of which, we believe, only two other copies exist in this country. There are also several volumes of American political pamphlets, one of which contains fifteen publications of 1774, on the questions which led to the American Revolution. But the gem of the collection is a *History of the Revolution*, published in Germany, in 1784, and containing views of battles, &c., and colored plates of the uniforms worn by our troops, our flag, &c. This work is almost unknown. The sale is worth the attention of those taking an interest in American history.

Billiards.

The match between FOSTER and BRAISTED, which should have been played to-day, has been declared off, BAUISTED paying forfeit.

JOSEPH DION is playing surprisingly in his practice. In two of his latest games, each 1,000 points, he averaged 77 and 111, making in one game a run of 552, and in the other 427. The run of 552 was scored away from the corners, and, to a large extent, it is said, through the medium of a patent shot (?) of the player's own invention. The other patent shot, which he had for playing balls in the corner without crotching them, and which he had no chance to make use of in his recent match with FOSTER, has been abandoned.

FOSTER has no patent shot, and yet frequently makes runs of 500 and over. Night before last he defeated GOLDTHWAITE, and averaged 60. The game was 300 points, played without push, and on a pocket table. On a carom table the same night, he played a game with MAURICE DALEY, winning by 500 in 1,000. The best runs were 282 by FOSTER, and 227 by DALEY. Yesterday afternoon, FOSTER defeated BRAISTED, discounting him at the French game, and scoring 65 to his 15. Afterward, in a four-ball game of 300, he ran 268. An exhibition is to be given to-night at No. 202 Broadway, by Messrs. PHELAN, DEERY, GOLDTHWAITE, FOSTER and others.

King's County Supervisors.

The King's County Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A communication from the County Treasurer was received, asking authority to borrow the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of making up the amount necessary for the State tax, due in April, $845,000. A resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow the money was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow, on the credit of the County, the sum of $50,000, to make the necessary alterations in the sewerage of the County Jail and to put a new iron roof over the male prison, was laid over until the next meeting.

The Engineer of the County Sail had his salary raised from $900 to $1,200 a year.

Coroners JONES and WHITEHILL sent in a communication asking that their fees be increased from $10 to $15 per case. Referred to the Committee on Salaries.

The salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Board was raised to $800 per annum.

The Board, after the transaction of other business, adjourned.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

Gonaives Besieged—Affairs at Port-au-Prince—Salnave's Convention with France—The Revolution to Continue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

The Piquets, SALNAVE's soldiers, continue besieging this town, but have not attempted another assault since their last defeat. Provisions continue scarce. We have received the following news from the interior:

The town of Gonaives was closely besieged by the revolutionary Cacos, and it was continually expected that SALNAVE's General, VICTORIN CHEVALIER would have to surrender.

At Port-au-Prince matters looked gloomy. Gold dollars had risen to 170. Paper dollars and provisions were very high. SALNAVE had received a new steamer from New-York, the *Colonel Lloyd*, which was being fitted out as a man-of-war. The bombardment of Aux Cayes by SALNAVE's men-of-war had proved a failure, and SALNAVE had returned to Port-au-Prince.

On the 21st of last month SALNAVE committed a most infamous outrage on all the Haytian merchants of Port-au-Prince. Over two hundred merchants were arrested and shipped to Gonaives to defend that city against the invading Cacos. The greatest excitement prevailed—mothers, wives and sisters running through the streets in despair. No attention was paid to their tears, however, and the most respectable merchants had been compelled to defend SALNAVE's banner. Recruiting was continuing.

SALNAVE lately changed his whole Ministry. He had entered into a convention with Mr. DE COURTHIAL, Consul General of France, by which twelve and a half per cent. of the revenues shall be appropriated for the payment of the French debt. By this convention vessels are allowed to enter all the ports of Hayti, those in possession of the rebels included, for the introduction and exportation of lawful merchandize. They are prohibited from importing ammunitions of war, and before entering a rebel port they must proceed for examination to one of the ports occupied by SALNAVE's Government. That is the solution of the mission of Admiral MEGNET, of the flagship *Semiramis*.

Notwithstanding all this, SALNAVE's position is growing worse. The vandalic measures he adopted in Port-au-Prince are a proof of his weakness, and must cause a reaction of some kind.

President NISSAGE SAGET at St. Marks holds good. The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which he received from New-York, is said to have been sent to Jamaica for armament. The revolutionists in all parts of the country seem determined to continue the war until SALNAVE is overthrown, and this can only be a question of time. Rumors affirm that the assistance tendered him by the United States are the cause of his long resistance, and hatred against Americans is therefore the feeling among the revolutionists.

ST. DOMINGO.

Azua in a State of Siege—Failure of the English Loan—Movements of Commissioner Fabens—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

Perfect stagnation of trade, a tight money market, constant movements of troops, executions and daily arrests, is the news from this Republic.

Under an apparent state of tranquillity in this city, such is the picture of affairs.

On the 1st instant four executions took place. SANTIAGO SILVESTRE, JUAN DE LA ROSA HERRERA, BRUNO MERCEDES and MARCOS EVANGELISTA were the victims. They were accused of being implicated in the revolution in the Eastern Province of Seybo, and, notwithstanding the intervention of the foreign Consuls in their behalf, they were shot without mercy. Owing to this critical state of affairs, President BAEZ asked for unlimited powers, which were granted by the Senate, this body being composed of men of his own choice. He accordingly declared the Western Province of Azua in a state of siege, owing to the daily extending revolution in that section of the country.

Rumors were current that General LUPERON, the most bitter enemy President BAEZ has, suddenly made his appearance in St. Marks, (Hayti,) on board of a steamer, and that General NISSAGE SAGET, President of the revolutionists in Hayti, had provided him with arms, ammunition and men to make an invasion of the Northern Provinces. We may anticipate, therefore, tidings of complications from a new quarter.

Mr. HARTMONT, the London banker, (reported as such,) has refused to grant the promised loan, and has suspended all negotiations until the political horizon clears up. He has left for the interior, and has thus blasted the hopes of the commercial community, and certainly those of the Government, that needs money to keep the Government machine in motion, and to meet unnumbered emergencies.

Mr. FABENS, Commissioner to Washington, arrived last week *via* St. Thomas. Nothing was known as to the object of his mission, and nothing new had transpired until to-day as to its result. Mr. FABENS leaves to-day again *via* St. Thomas for Washington, and rumors affirm that he carries with him authority to lease the Bay of Samana to the United States. The *Official Gazette* mentions nothing at all concerning Mr. FABENS or his movements. Great secrecy is observed by the Government, as President BAEZ is well aware that the mere mention of any cession of territory would cause a general rising against him. Still, to sustain himself, he requires money, and the loan having failed, salvation can only come from Washington. Will BAEZ be smarter than his predecessors, and succeed in closing the bargain before the people open their eyes? That is the question, and on that everything depends.

The health of the island continues good.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Wreck of the Santiago in the Straits of Magellan—Curious Story About Lopez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869.

The steamer *Santiago* was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan on the 23d of January. She belonged to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Valparaiso. She had on board 120 passengers. Only three lives were lost. The rest, owing their preservation to the calmness and care of Captain KING, reached an island called Desolation, and landed at a point named Cape Misericordia. The character of the entertainment on those dismal shores may be inferred from the names they bear—names given them by the hardiest navigators in the world.

Some volunteers offered to take a boat and go in search of Her Majesty's steamer *Nassau*, supposed to be somewhere in those waters. On the same day they were met by an American schooner, the *S. H. Merrie*, Captain A. W. ROWE. She was obliged to throw overboard about half of her cargo to receive all the passengers, while the crew were taken in tow in the two life-boats. On the same day they fell in with the *Nassau*, which brought them to Montevideo.

There is a quarantine of six days on all vessels arriving in Montevideo from Buenos Ayres. This attention Buenos Ayres is about to acknowledge by a similar quarantine on Montevidean vessels. Considering the season and the facilities for the spread of pestilence, the health of this city is excellent. There has been no Asiatic cholera yet; we shall probably have to suffer from it before the end of the hot weather, owing to our constant communication with the river ports. The heat and dust and filth of Asuncion are indescribable. Asuncion is situated on hills, which as they rise seem to retreat from the river bank, and the view of the city from the water is beautiful. It appears like those abodes of opulence and peace which the Northerner dreams may be found in tropical lands, but which fly before his exploring feet. There are many fine buildings in Asuncion; a theatre, cathedral, Government house, an arsenal, a palace for President LOPEZ, &c. Until the rule of FRANCIA, the Jesuits were as absolute, though not as cruel, as the later tyrants of Paraguay. A relative of IGNATIUS LOYOLA was one of the early bishops of Asuncion. Although the exterior aspect of the city is so prepossessing, there was little "comfort" to be found there in its best days. Even the "palaces" have none of the "modern improvements" without which a fifth-rate house in New-York could not find a tenant. Many of the public buildings are unfinished, being the projects of the ruler, and not the demand of the time and the people.

In Buenos Ayres a good deal of jealousy is felt respecting the present occupation of Asuncion by the Brazilian army. When the army took possession the city was sacked, though the officers tried to prevent it. The newspapers say that the only living person found in the town was an old negress of more than 80 years, servant of Minister BERGES. This garrison offered no resistance to the instant appropriation of all the best houses, filled with the most costly European furniture, by men accustomed to mud floors and camp accommodations, and camp manners and morals. Whether this is a new Capua of the mistake so many centuries old, or whether Brazil designs to hold Asuncion for herself against the intrusion of the Allies, or whether there is really no possibility of another Paraguayan force being organization, it is impossible to tell. Some Paraguayans have returned to Asuncion, and begged of the conquerors permission to resume their property. This morning's papers tell a ghastly story about an exploring party of Brazilians, who met sixty families of Paraguayans returning to live in their old home. While they were conversing with them a body of Paraguayan cavalry approached, and the Brazilians fled to obtain a reinforcement. When they returned they found only corpses, men, women and children, with their throats cut. That was the long arm of LOPEZ! and shows the prudence of keeping out of the way of a monster whose death-struggles devastate such a space.

General MCMAHON is well and resides in a little town called Pirabebi, fifteen leagues from Asuncion. The United States gunboat has gone up to Paraguay to join the *Kansas*.

The most wonderful of to-day's stories is, that LOPEZ has ceded Paraguay to the United States.

The energy of SARMIENTO's government is giving great satisfaction to the Provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, and to the settlers on our own frontiers. By his promptly and judiciously-applied force, he has nearly stopped the raids of the Gauchos and Indians. If no complications arise from our position in the Paraguayan war, we may hope for the prosperity which peace gives during the rest of his administration.

A. A. M.

VENEZUELA.

The Situation—Washington's Birthday—Yellow Fever—The Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Saturday, March 6, 1869.

Peace continued to prevail throughout Venezuela. A revolutionary movement took place in Coro, but was easily suppressed.

WASHINGTON's birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm at the dwelling of Mr. PRUYN, Minister *ad interim* of the United States to Venezuela.

Yellow fever was still raging in Caracas.

Dr. GUILLERMO TELL VILLEGAS was the Executive during the absence of General RUPERTO MONAGAS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

From Dr. HERMANN MEYNERT's *History of the Organization of Armies in Europe* (*Geschicte des Kriegswesen, und der Heerverfassungen in Europa*,) the third and last volume of which has just appeared at Vienna, and which may be considered the most careful and comprehensive work on the subject as yet published in any country, we find that since 1865 Russia has been putting her "military house" in order, very likely with an eye to England. The army is no longer divided into "corps," but into "commands of military circles," ten in number, viz., those of St. Petersburg, Finland, Riga, Wilna, Warsaw, Kiew, Odessa, Charkow, Moscow and Rasan, from which in time of war a certain number of troops are drafted. There are 47 divisions of infantry, of four regiments each, making an aggregate of 624 battalions. The cavalry consists of 9 divisions of 9 regiments each, besides 4 regiments or 16 squadrons of dragoons in the Caucasus. The 9 divisions, of 6 regiments each, form an aggregate of 208 squadrons, or, with those of the Caucasus, 224. There are 47 brigades of foot artillery, comprising 145 batteries; 18 brigades of mounted artillery, and 8 of siege artillery. All this constitutes a sum total of nearly a million of men.

At the instance of a prominent member of Trinity College, England, an ass has been slaughtered, dressed and prepared for cooking. It is an animal about nine years of age, and was for some time subjected to light work, but of late has been "living in clover" on a farm at Trumpington. It was duly fattened up, then butchered and dressed. The flesh after that presented the appearance of beef. The dead weight of the animal was about fifteen stone, and the carcass excited much curiosity. It was removed to the larder of Sidney College, where it was cut up and distributed in joints to various college kitchens. These joints ultimately found their way to the head tables of some of the chief colleges. XENOPHON, in his "Anabasis," describes the wild ass as swifter of foot than the horse, and its flesh as like that of the red deer, but more tender. Paris experts say that the flesh of its humbler and more patient brother is more delicate than and far superior to veal.

In connection with recent announcements in regard to the Suez Canal, it may be of interest to state that the total extraction of earth effected in connection with the canal works amounted, on Jan. 15, to 57,027,083 cubic metres; the extraction between Dec. 15, 1868, and Jan. 15, 1869, having comprised 1,827,894 cubic metres. The extraction still remaining to be effected was estimated at 17,085,045 cubic metres. The date fixed some time since by M. DE LESSEPS for the opening of the canal was Oct. 1, 1869; and at Jan. 15 eight and a half months had still to elapse. Unless, however, the rate of progress which prevailed in December and January can be accelerated, a postponement of at least one month in the date fixed for the opening of the canal would seem probable. The number of dredgers at work Jan. 15 was 60, and the number of men employed was 8,092.

A story is told of LAMARTINE that he possessed a very fine Arab horse, of which he was extremely fond, and that an acquaintance said one day that he was commissioned to offer a large price for the animal. The poet refused to sell the horse, and on returning home encountered a friend, who told him he was in terrible distress for want of a sum of money, naming the precise amount which had been offered for the horse. LAMARTINE thereupon sold the horse and gave the price to his friend. A day or two afterward he asked the purchaser as to the welfare of his horse, and received in reply the intelligence that the real purchaser was the very man who had received the money, and had thus been made a present of the horse. This incident illustrates the simple generosity of his nature.

Reference has already been made to the curious action brought by the manager of the Brussels Opera against the Parisian star, Mme. MIOLAN CARVALHO, who refused to fulfill her engagement with him on the ground that typhus fever prevailed in Brussels, and was particularly fatal to women. The Paris Court of First Instance holds the excuse to be invalid, and has decreed Mme. CARVALHO to pay 1,000f. damages in the first instance, and, further, 600f. for every day's delay in the fulfillment of her engagement during fifteen days. At the end of that time, should she still shrink from specific performance, the Court may be applied to for further directions.

The Levant *Herald* announces that the Sultan has ordered the rigorously enforced prohibitions against the admission of Christians into Mosques, to be abolished throughout the Turkish empire. The only condition exacted is that all non-Mussulmans who avail themselves of this new liberty shall act in a becoming manner while visiting the sacred buildings. The Levant *Herald* thinks that if this reform be faithfully carried out, it will do more to "level up" the Christian population to a recognized social and legal equality with their Mussulman fellow-subjects than any measure which has been promulgated since Tanzimat, while upon public opinion in Europe it cannot fail to have the best effect.

There is a new system of telegraphy now at work in Paris. It is on a small scale as yet, and therefore is only a beautiful toy, but it is going to be tried immediately on a French line. What an amateur sees is his message set up in type, and two little railway carriages travelling backward and forward over it—a regular up and down line, the return train always slightly brushing the type. Walk to the other end of the line, and there is your text in remarkably clear print. The Emperor has examined this telegraph, and the Director-General of Telegraphy has orders to give every facility for the practical testing of this latest improvement.

It is so difficult to obtain admittance to memberships in two of the first-class clubs in Paris—the institution of a club is only taking root—that candidates are black-balled as a rule, not from any disqualification, but because some old fogies do not wish to have their particular panes of glass in the club-room window occupied by new-comers. The rejected now number so many that they intend forming themselves into "The Black-ball Club"—*Cercle des Black-boules* (*sic*).

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds,

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. The Principal and Interest of said Bonds guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted by law to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN

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Buy and Sell all issues of

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No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

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DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

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Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK.......................} LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.}

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 3,894 and 3,917, for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 3,895 and 3,916, for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 30, 1846, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to shew cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost.

MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-1aw6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Susan J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-1aw6wW

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Deen McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	115¾	116	5-20 Coupon, 67.	113¼	113¾
Coupon, 1881.	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	113¼	113¾
5-20 Regis., 1862.	113½	114	10-40 Regist'd.	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	118½	118¾	10-40 Coupon...	105	105½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	114¼	114¾	Gold	131⅛	131¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	116¼	116¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103⅛	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	113	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1869, at noon. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened subsequent to the day of election.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room of the Albany City National Bank, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,085 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

NOTICE.—AT THE MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held on the 19th day of March, 1869, the consolidation agreement was ratified and approved. The name of the new Company extending from Erie to Toledo is Lake Shore Railway Company. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26TH and 27TH STS.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. **ASSETS, $5,949,220.**

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, March 18, 1869. }

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term opens April 6.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY by a German lady who teaches her own language, French and Music; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; engagement to begin the 1st of April; references exchanged. Address G. S., Box No. 476 Post Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, exclusively for little girls, will be opened April 19 at Kensico, Westchester County. Address for circulars, Mrs. LOBDELL, 15 Livingston-place, New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburgh, N. Y. Apply for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS AND SUCCESSFUL teacher desires re-engagement to teach young children the English branches and music; would supervise household matters and children's clothing. Address D. McD., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR VISITING GOVERNESS, APPLY at, or address PIANO, No. 208 East 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. NEWTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 24, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Cooper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—No. 2,088.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel G. Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore E. Borott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen B. Babcock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.

mh10-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.

mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WHITE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869.

mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. LITTLE, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, and CHARLES H. DANA, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, heretofore doing business under the name of Little & Dana, within the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of William H. Little, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter JOHN H. HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 15th day of March, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MAXWELL MACKAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Maxwell Mackay, of Jersey City, County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.

mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, HIRAM VAN DUSEN, RICHARD C. BOSTWICK and GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Livingston Satterlee, of New-Brighton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, and Hiram Van Dusen, Richard C. Bostwick and George B. Satterlee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assignee.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Shiverick, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

LEVERETT T. RICE, Assignee,
No. 119 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. GREELEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Greeley, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh23-1aw3wW of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ and JACOB PENTZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald M. Pentz and Jacob Pentz, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869. FREDERICK MAXWELL, Assignee,

mh17-1aw3wW* No. 209 Front-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK W. WHITTEMORE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GUSTAVUS A. RIPPS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Ripps & Fahs, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 23, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Rothschild, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869.

mh10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. CHURCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles H. Church, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh10-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph B. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh10-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEGGETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1869.

mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1869.

mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt.—No. 2,137.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Manson in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McPYKE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th day of March, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh10-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William A. Brusle, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE F. NORTHROP, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Theodore F. Northrop, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.
mh17-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1869. OTIS T. HALL, Assignee,

mh17-1aw3wW* No. 14 Wall-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,112.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Goldschmidt, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 17, 1869.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. DANNAL, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Dannal, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868.

CHAS. T. TITUS,
mh24-1aw3wW* of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. NUNGEZER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. Nungezer, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 27, 1869.

FRANKLIN WIGHT, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 232 South-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL SHIVERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathaniel Shiverick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney for Petitioner.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Michael Goldschmidt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WETHERN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George M. Wethern, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1869.

mh10-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. PLATO, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry F. Plato, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1869.

mh17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL KANTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1869.

mh24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MITCHELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Mitchell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee,

No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.
mh24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter SENECA M. BELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seneca M. Bell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
m24-1aw3wW* No. 64 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OLCOTT, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
NO 91 PEARL-ST., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering materials for and doing the work of building the new United States piers forming the harbor of Olcott, at the mouth of 18-mile creek, Lake Ontario, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th day of April, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.
CLASS A.

83,500 lbs. wrought iron materials, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item I.—Drift Bolts. Item II.—Spikes. Item III.—Washers for screw bolts. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.
CLASS B.

Item I.—Counter-hewing white pine timber, to be bid and paid for by the superficial foot. Item II.—21,465 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below-water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot, each lineal foot of flatted timber estimated as a cubic foot. Item III.—54,540 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot. Item IV.—Excavation and removal of material, (sand, gravel, bowlders, soft deposits, old timber and other rubbish,) necessary in forming a good bed or foundation area for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.

All the above to be let by class.

Bids for items of a class, without covering all the items of a class, will be rejected.

A guarantee by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this officer.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contracts will be executed in each case, in sums to be fixed by the undersigned; and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 20, 1869.

Iron to be delivered and labor commenced by the 10th May, 1869.

Work to be finished by Dec. 1, 1869.

All further necessary information may be obtained as to Class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the 12th of April, 1869; and as to Class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.

Bids and guarantees must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application, and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to use, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brigadier General, Major of Engineers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869. TREADWELL CLEVELAND,

mh17-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh24-1aw6wW*

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also Peabody breech-loading fire-arms for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and cheapness of price. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.